THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354–360 Fourth Ave., New York

VOL. XLIX., No. 11 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 12, 1914 WHOLE NUMBER 1273

TOPICS OF THE DAY

DARKEST SIDE OF THE GREAT WAR

IF BARBAROUS ATROCITIES must accompany a war in this year of Our Lord involving great nations representing the finest flower of Western civilization, then American public opinion, as represented by the press, is well-nigh convinced that there can be no such thing as "civilized" warfare. "Besides the familiar accusations that the Germans are killing priests, women, and children," says the New York *Evening Post*, "we are asked to believe that Belgians have dragged German women naked through the streets by the hair of their heads; that a Belgian boy killed in cold blood the commander of the Germans in Louvain; that the Austrians killed twenty young girls in a single house, besides executing sixty Servian prisoners in one place and mutilating dead bodies elsewhere." And from Germany come stories of unprintable Russian barbarities and excesses in East Prussia. Even if 90 per cent. of these are to be discounted, the residue, declares *The Evening Post*, "is still a horrible indictment of the ease with which the human being turns into a beast." Of necessity most of these stories come through London, and they tell of a war of savage inhumanity waged by Germany in Belgium. Many of our editors are skeptical. They remember how punctilious German armies have been in previous wars, and note the far from savage temperament of the German. There has been nothing in the history of the German race, declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "to lend credibility to stories of such atrocities." So this paper speaks for many of its contemporaries in asking Americans to wait till both sides have had a chance to present their case. And the Macon *Telegraph* reminds us that "there is no more expert liar in existence than the excited patriot." On the other hand, such papers as the New York *World* and *Tribune* and Springfield *Republican* are convinced, largely through the stories of the burning of Louvain and the aerial bombardment of Antwerp, that Germany has forgotten or deliberately trampled upon the rules of civilized warfare. True, says the New York *World*, "the ruthless customs of war permit an invading army to shoot in cold blood peasants who arm themselves for the defense of their homes." But, it adds, "no theory of reprisals, however extreme, can justify such acts" as are charged up against the German forces. The case against Germany, based principally upon the dispatches from sources hostile to her, is presented in a New York *Tribune* editorial, which will serve to give the reader the anti-German view. We read:

Copyrighted by the International News Service.

WHAT WAR MEANS IN BELGIUM.

A street in Visé, after the Germans had burned the town. The only persons in sight are the German soldiers on guard.

"Already German conduct in Belgium has set progress toward civilized warfare back a hundred years. . . . . .

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label, subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses must always be given.* **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The chief purpose of the revised rules of war is to protect non-combatants, especially women and children, from the severities of warfare, and to safeguard private property. The recognized way to meet illegitimate resistance is to arrest and shoot those who resist, sparing the non-resisting women and children. The burning of Louvain, with its priceless art treasures, was not alone a brutal and wanton destruction of private property. It was also a barbarous punishment inflicted on the innocent and defenseless elements in the community. Moreover, it had no appearance of military justification. Many towns have been destroyed in war in order to reduce the resources of an enemy. But Louvain was evidently reduced to ashes in a fit of brutal and tyrannous passion.

"We noted a week ago the reported levies of war taxes of $40,000,000 on Brussels and of $10,000,000 on Liége as violations of the spirit and letter of the rules of war. Reports of other such levies continue to come in. These exactions do not offend humanity so much as does the violence done to male non-combatants and to women and children in the razing of a city. Yet unless such contributions are levied solely for the current needs of the occupying force and are collected through existing agencies of taxation, they are forbidden by the laws of war. If levied in excessive amounts, they are simply a form of pillage. . . . . .

"Antwerp has been twice attacked by *Zeppelins*, altho the city is not invested and no notice of bombardment has been served on it. The discharge of bombs under these circumstances is against the laws of war. It has no legitimate military object. The victims of the bombs being mostly women and non-combatants, the air-ship bombardment is nothing but a naked act of barbarism.

"Furthermore, in spreading floating mines in the North Sea, Germany has been guilty of an infraction of the Hague agreement respecting the use of such mines. The treaty says: 'It is forbidden to lay unanchored automatic contact-mines except when they are so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after the person who lays them ceases to control them.' Yet Germany has sown such mines all through the North Sea, and several Danish merchant ships and English fishing ships have recently been destroyed by them. Here again neutrals and non-belligerents have suffered most from illegitimate methods of warfare.

"It is deplorable that the one nation which has brought the militarist system to its highest point of efficiency should take the lead in rebrutalizing war and multiplying its horrors. . . . . .

"It is a strange commentary on Germany's military development that the Franco-German War of 1870–71 was fought through with a careful observance of the rules of war on the German side. But this war, now only begun, has been marked by a series of lapses into military indecencies."

Of the offenses here specified, but two have aroused great feeling in this country—the burning of Louvain on August 26, and the killing of non-combatants in Antwerp by bombs dropt from *Zeppelins* flying over the city. An account of the destruction of Louvain appears in another department on page 459, but of the cause of burning there are two stories. Belgians, says the London *Morning Post's* correspondent, declare that since the unopposed occupation of the city, the civil population had given no cause for offense, but the Germans were enraged by a defeat at Malines, where they had mistakenly fired on some of their own troops. To quote *The Morning Post:*

"The attack upon the unarmed population came suddenly, the Germans firing in the street and going from house to house, pillaging, ravishing, murdering, and setting houses on fire. Neither age nor sex was respected. Almost all the clergy were shot, including one English and one American clergyman. The monstrous work continued through the night."

But according to an official dispatch from Berlin, this is what happened:

"In consequence of a sudden attack of Belgian troops from Antwerp the German garrison at Louvain was withdrawn and went to meet the enemy, leaving only one battalion of last reserves and the army service corps behind them. Thinking this the retreat of the German forces, the priests of Louvain gave arms and ammunition to the populace for use against the German troops.

"The German garrison had no suspicion of this when out of windows and doorways in various quarters of the city came shots in a perfect fusillade. Many Germans were wounded. This street-fighting lasted for twenty-four hours between the German soldiers and the Louvain citizens. Meanwhile parts of Louvain were set on fire. People met with arms were considered as manifestly guilty of infringement of the rules of war and were shot."

And in the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, which represents a large body of German-American opinion, Mr. Herman Ridder declares that "as an act of war" the burning of Louvain "was justified as a measure of punishment and as a warning against the perfidious activities of civilians in fields from which they should absent themselves." Any army at war, writes Theodore Sutro, editor of the New York *Morgen Journal*, "whether English, French, Russian, or American, would have done the same thing under like circumstances. This is not only permitted by international rules of warfare, but is imperative as a matter of protection."

Yet most American dailies printed in English, while admitting that the sniper may be handled without mercy, say that they draw the line at the destruction of a beautiful city and the slaughter of innocent non-combatants. And indignant protests appear in such papers as the New York *Sun* and *Evening Post*, Worcester *Gazette*, and Syracuse *Post-Standard* in the East, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Salt Lake *Tribune*, and Ogden *Standard* farther West.

Likewise in the case of the air-ship attack on Antwerp, which was briefly discust in our issue of last week, editorial sympathies seem to lie largely with the Belgians. According to Dr. Louis L. Seaman, who writes of the incident in this week's *Independent*, more than 700 houses were damaged on the occasion of the first *Zeppelin* visit on the night of August 24, and "the exploding bombs killed ten innocent men and women and severely wounded eleven." In his opinion, "the object was the assassination of the sleeping royal family. This is not war, but murder." When Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, was asked for his opinion, he replied that he considered the bomb-dropping "justifiable, because Antwerp is a fortress which we are besieging." And a German reserve officer in this country further explained the incident from the German standpoint in a lecture at New York University. The New York *Times* quotes him as saying:

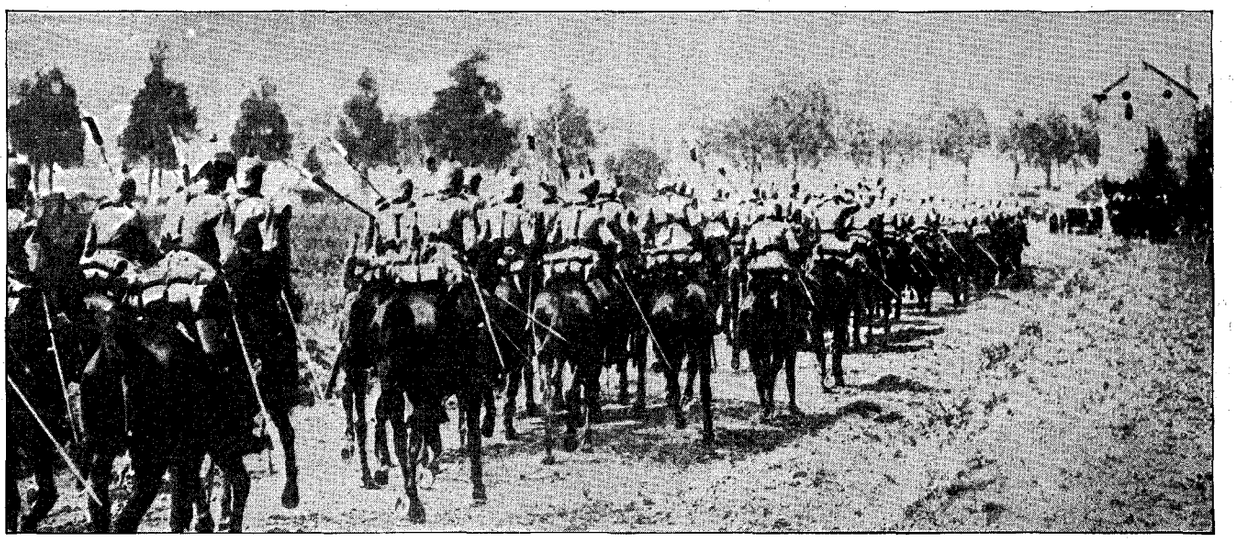
"It is not to be denied that this first use of a *Zeppelin* spread fear and terror even tho innocent persons may have suffered. One must not forget, in considering this Antwerp incident, that as the Belgian King is commander-in-chief of his army, and therefore liable to military attack, it would not have been contrary to any rules of civilized warfare if the bombardment had resulted in his death. But further, authoritative sources confirm the fact that stores of food and ammunition magazines exist in the center of the Belgian city below the houses, and therefore the guilt for the destruction of private houses and for the killing of civilians must be charged to the Belgian military authorities, who should have placed these stores of food and ammunition, against which the German attack was probably directed, in military strongholds outside the city itself. The German rules of warfare prescribe the placing of all military perquisites in the fortifications themselves, and the residential parts of cities are thus not made liable to attack."

Several of our editors agree with the Richmond *News-Leader* that none of the belligerents except Great Britain and Belgium is bound by the terms of the Hague convention, relating to this subject, "and all are free to use dirigible bombs and aeroplane rapid-firing guns as they please." But the New York *World* will neither excuse nor palliate Germany's offense. It says:

"Antwerp was not besieged. The required notice to non-combatants had not been given. Even when these steps are taken, military attack is supposed to be aimed at military defense, not at houses and hospitals."

And this bombardment appears not as a military necessity, but as "a crime against humanity," to a host of other papers, including the Springfield *Republican*, New York *Times*, *Sun*, and *Evening Post*, Newark *News*, Philadelphia *Record*, Washington

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A TROOP OF GERMAN UHLANS IN BELGIUM.

Note how inconspicuous are the service uniforms of these famous cavalrymen. A peculiar and tragic interest attaches to this picture, for from the house shown at the extreme right four peasants who fired on German troops were taken out and shot.

Star and *Post*, Baltimore *News* and *Sun*, Chicago *News* and *Herald*, and Knoxville *Sentinel* and *Herald*.

There are other "atrocities" complained of by the Belgians, and included in the protest which is to be made to the United States as a neutral Power. Dr. Seaman, in the article already mentioned, cites some of them:

"The Germans have broken the rules of the Hague tribunal and have fired upon the white flag and upon Red Cross ambulances. A Red Cross officer was killed while burying German dead. Children and old men have been bayoneted. The soldiers burned villages of non-combatants, thereby repeating the tactics of the Boxer wars, when Chinese villages were burned and their inhabitants murdered, when the ransom demanded by punitive expeditions was not paid."

But the press of this country pay comparatively little attention to these charges. They remember that the Germans are invading a hostile country, and that while many unpleasant things may happen, many more will be reported. They are also mindful that if the Russians occupy East Prussia, similar stories may be reported from the other side. Bearing on the general question of German conduct, Mr. Sutro, of the *Morgen Journal*, would remind us that "the Germany Army has always been very punctilious," and "that the most impressive lesson that is inculcated in disciplining the highly trained men and officers of the German Army is that they must, above all, abstain from the atrocious acts with which they are now charged by the allied enemies of Germany." And we have the word of General Gallieni, in command of Paris, that the Germans have been treating the British and French wounded as well as they have their own men. Nor can the German reports of atrocities in Belgium be ignored. Besides the persistent accounts of "sniping" and treachery, a Berlin dispatch quoted in the New York *Times* says that "German soldiers returning from Belgium cruelly mutilated increase the German people's exasperation against the revolting atrocities of Belgian civilians." And in East Prussia we hear, from the same source, of "horrible atrocities."

Summing it all up, the New York *Evening Post* says the Germans may be "carrying on an inhuman war, but so are all the others."

"There is no such thing as humane war. No war ever was that did not drag down women and children, in Europe usually by the thousands. Dead women have been found in the wreck left by every army that ever fought in Europe—and children, too. The invaders who are halted at a crossroads by fire from a near-by village can not stop to inquire before unlimbering their batteries if all women and children have been removed; they can not ask whether their shells will destroy innocent houses a mile in the rear of their immediate target. Never was there a war in which an enemy was not accused of atrocities. . . . . .

"It is true that there are certain laws laid down for the creation of a more humane warfare. . . . We would, of course, be the last to palliate needless cruelties or wanton destruction. But if certain Belgians, certain Russians, Austrians, and Germans have not kept their passions in check, if they have murdered dozens instead of legally slaughtering by the tens of thousands—why, the chances are that it is the system, not the men, who are at fault. Such things will be so long as Christianity is unable to banish from earth that which is the sum of all wickedness."

MACHINERY OF THE WAR

AMID THE GRIM RECORDS of Europe's war received from day to day, our editorial observers note certain distinctly "modern features" of the conflict. There are the "aerial fleets," for instance, which, we are assured, prove to be of "utter insignificance," while the cavalry horse keeps his historic glory; and we read in the New York *Press* that "British and French horsemen have been a tower of strength to the armies of the Allies, and the German Uhlans have borne in almost every case the first brunt of the Kaiser's victorious advance." Among other discoveries is the fact that without the automobile "the speedy mobilization of the continental armies, and the rapidity with which huge supplies of ammunition and commissary material are delivered to troops at the front would be impossible." We read, moreover, of the significance and importance of modern field artillery, and of the monstrous German siege-guns that were used for the first time at Namur, which fell in three days. To quote a London correspondent of the New York *American:*

"The German advance into France, despite the numerous fortresses, would have been impossible without the siege field-guns, which no one knew the German Army had until a week ago. Its thirteen and one-half inch guns are bigger than the greatest guns used on some United States superdreadnoughts.

"Bear in mind, the effectiveness of such a gun on a stable land platform is increased about 100 per cent. over the floating platform of a battle-ship at full speed."

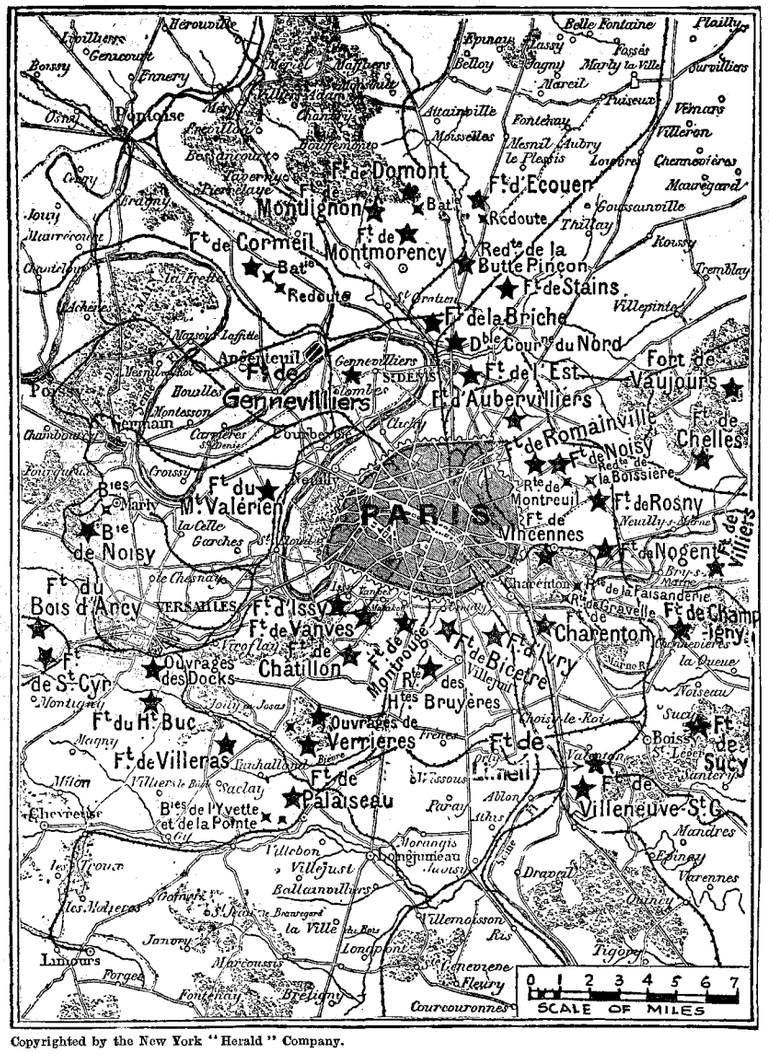
In considering the field artillery, which is "practically the third hand of an effective army, the others being the cavalry and infantry," the Brooklyn *Times* calls attention to the fact

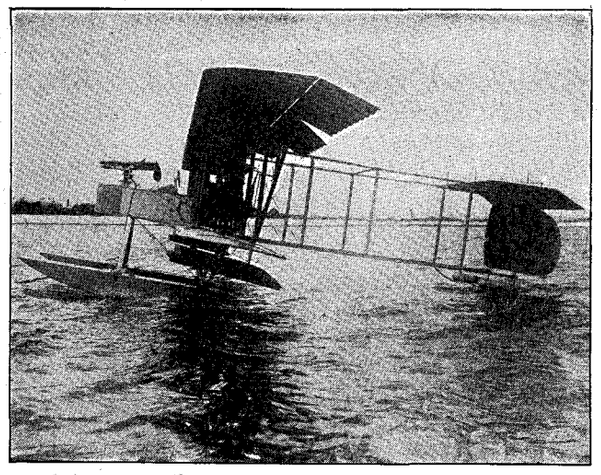
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that "the modern field-gun owes its existence to a French military expert," General Langlos, and this journal adds:

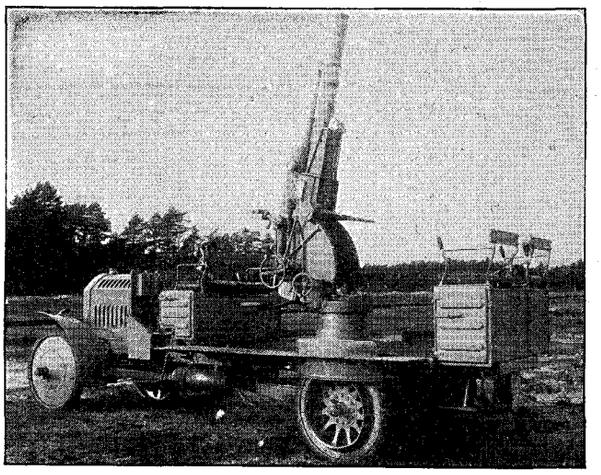
"This French invention is now the field-gun of the world. . . . It was at first somewhat contemptuously treated in Germany, but in the end, with certain slight modifications, it was adopted by the Kaiser's General Staff at an enormous expense.

"Its first use in actual warfare was in the Balkan conflict, the so-called rapid-fire guns used in the Russo-Japanese war being what military experts call 'accelerated.'"


PARIS
Ft de Domont
Ft d'Ecouen
Montlignon
Ft de Cormeil
Montmorency
Redoute
Redte de la Butte Pinçon
Ft de Stains
Ft de la Briche
Dble Cour du Nord
Ft de l'Est
Ft d'Aubervilliers
Gennevilliers
Ft de Romainville
Ft de Noisy
Ft de Rosny
Ft du M. Valérien
Vincennes
Ft de Nogent
Ft de Chelles
Fort de Vaujours
Ft du Bois d'Arcy
Ft d'Issy
Ft de Vanves
Châtillon
Ouvrages des Docks
Ft de Montrouge
Ft de Bicêtre
Ft de Charenton
Ft de Champigny
Ft de St Cyr
Ouvrages de Verrières
Ft du H. Buc
Ft de Villeras
Ft de Palaiseau
Ft de Villeneuve St G.
Ft de Sucy
Bois de Vincennes
Bois de Boulogne
Versailles
Meudon
Sèvres
Issy
Vanves
Clamart
Bagneux
Montrouge
Bicêtre
Ivry
Charenton
Nogent
Joinville
Chelles
Villepinte
Le Bourget
Drancy
Aubervilliers
Pantin
Romainville
Noisy
Rosny
Montreuil
Vincennes
Saint Denis
Gennevilliers
Asnières
Courbevoie
Neuilly
Suresnes
Rueil
Nanterre
Colombes
Argenteuil
Bezons
Sannois
Ermont
Eaubonne
Montmorency
Enghien
Deuil
Garges
Sarcelles
Villiers le Bel
Gonesse
Arnouville
Roissy
Le Mesnil Amelot
Mitry
Claye
Meaux
Lagny
Torcy
Bry s/ Marne
Nogent s/ Marne
Joinville le Pont
Charenton
Alfortville
Ivry
Villejuif
Arcueil
Cachan
Bagneux
Clamart
Meudon
Sèvres
Issy
Vanves
Malakoff
Montrouge
Bicêtre
Gentilly
Le Kremlin
Villejuif
Thiais
Orly
Choisy le Roi
Vitry
Alfortville
Maisons Alfort
Charenton
Saint Maur
Joinville le Pont
Nogent s/ Marne
Le Perreux
Bry s/ Marne
Noisy le Grand
Villiers s/ Marne
Champigny
Chennevières
Boissy St Léger
Villeneuve St G.
Mandres
Ormesson
Villecresnes
Yerres
Brunoy
Montgeron
Draveil
Vigneux
Juvisy
Athis Mons
Morangis
Longjumeau
Palaiseau
Massy
Antony
Fontenay aux Roses
Sceaux
Bourg la Reine
Châtenay
Bagneux
Clamart
Meudon
Bellevue
Sèvres
Ville d'Avray
Marnes
Garches
Vaucresson
Rueil
Nanterre
Puteaux
Courbevoie
Asnières
Colombes
Gennevilliers
Villeneuve la Garenne
Epinay
Villetaneuse
Pierrefitte
Stains
Dugny
Le Bourget
Drancy
Bobigny
Bondy
Noisy le Sec
Pantin
Aubervilliers
La Courneuve
Le Blanc Mesnil
Aulnay
Sevran
Livry
Gargan
Clichy
Montfermeil
Chelles
Vaires
Torcy
Lagny
Pomponne
Thorigny
Villeneuve le Comte
Tournan
Mitry
Claye
Meaux
Villenoy
Trilport
Esbly
Crécy
Coulommiers
Pontault
Roissy
Le Mesnil Amelot
Compans
Dammartin
Mitry
Claye
Villeparisis



A BRITISH ARMED AND ARMORED SEA-PLANE.



A GERMAN AEROPLANE GUN ON A MOTOR-CARRIAGE.

TWO WEAPONS NOW IN USE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A GREAT WAR.

150 to 180 miles away, and these main stations communicate with the Eiffel Tower Station in Paris inside of a radius of 500 miles.

"What the ordinary high-power motor-car has done to aid the General Staff of the contending armies has been shown in news dispatches from the front, picturing General Joffre, of the French forces, here, there, and everywhere, looking after French defenses in a racing car driven by a winner of a French Grand Prix. In the swift and secret dispatch of the English expeditionary army to the Continent, motor-cars were used in many instances in preference to railway-trains to transport the troops to their embarking point. In Belgium, large bodies of German troops have been moved in similar manner."

Turning, finally, to the most novel and most disappointing of "modern features," the Syracuse *Post-Standard* says that "beyond question the most spectacular feature of present-day warfare is the assault from the upper air," and yet "tho England, France, and Germany are well equipped with aerial vessels, the destruction they have wrought has been practically negligible." And this journal adds:

"In war the dirigible is especially dangerous. Its enormous size, from forty-five to fifty feet in diameter and about 500 feet in length, makes it an excellent target. At a distance of a mile or two a rapid-fire gun should not find it difficult to wing an air-ship, even tho moving at a high speed. The thing is especially vulnerable for another reason. 'There are,' says *The Engineering Record*, 'no non-burning gases possessing any considerable lifting power.'

"Air-ship raids will not figure dangerously in the tactics of the nations at war either by land or sea."

An expert's opinion on this matter is found in *The Aeroplane* (London), which says editorially that—

"In reality, the small amount of fighting in the air may be put down to two main causes. First, because aeroplanes avoid one another purposely; and, secondly, because there is no such thing as a proper fighting aeroplane.

"There are two good reasons for aeroplanes avoiding one another. The first and most important is that the duty of a scout is scouting. He is there to get information about the enemy's forces. If he is met by an enemy's aircraft before he gets his information, he is very unwise to become involved in an avoidable fight, and when once he has got his information it is his first duty of all to get back with that information at all costs. The second reason is that while it takes a brave man to fly over hostile country at all, a man of altogether exceptional bravery is needed to go deliberately into a fight with another aircraft unless he has some obvious advantage over the machine he is attacking. A soldier may take his chance of being shot on the ground, or an aviator may risk having his machine damaged by fire from the ground by coming too low for a short while in search of important information, but getting mixed up in a battle in mid-air when it can be avoided is quite another matter."

NEW EFFORTS TO RAISE RAIL-RATES

WITHIN THIRTY DAYS "the colossal character of the blunder" of the Interstate Commerce Commission in deciding the Eastern freight-rate case, the New York *Globe* remarks rather acridly, becomes more or less apparent to that body, and this journal considers as "cheering" the report from Washington that the ruling is to be recalled and reversed. The great event of war's outbreak in Europe, continues *The Globe*, had no more meaning for the Commission "than a new revolution in Ecuador or Santo Domingo would have had," and in consequence it "calmly handed down an award based on conditions which had already become obsolete." We read further that "the decision of August 1 was made by deaf, dumb, and blind men, locked up in a bomb-proof," and that "the Commission should be glad of an opportunity to blot its memory out." More tranquil is the Newark (N. J.) *News*, which believes it is "self-obvious" that the rate case should be reopened "on account of conditions in trade caused by the war." If the roads can make a reasonable case, it adds, "they are entitled to prompt relief. *Per contra*, if the predicted American industrial expansion comes because of the war, they may expect to face a readjustment equally corresponding." The decision of August 1, it will be remembered, allows the requested 5 per cent. freight-rate increase, with qualifications, to lines operating west of Pittsburg and Buffalo to Chicago; but not to lines east of Pittsburg and Buffalo to the seaboard. *The Wall Street Journal* thinks that

"It would do the Commission's dignity no harm to reopen the case and to modify the decision to the extent of granting at once, by way of a small general increase in rates, the relief that the Commission itself concedes they have needed for several years and obviously must need now more than ever. If it should later develop that, by reason of both the rate increase and the adoption of the other remedies suggested by the Commission, the railroads were obtaining too much, the Commission has always the power to reduce rates, with or without formal complaint from shippers."

That the railroads themselves have no intention of applying for a rehearing of the freight-rate case is the statement of *The Wall Street Journal*. It finds confirmation of its belief in the fact that all the Eastern trunk lines, following the Pennsylvania's example, are to file new tariffs for increased passenger rates. This is done to follow out the instructions of the Commission that each class of traffic should bear its share of the general operating expense. At the same time this journal informs us that "the railroads by no means disapprove of the efforts put forth in banking and investment quarters to secure

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a rehearing," and, as stating the position of the railroads, cites the remarks of "a prominent Eastern executive," who says in part:

"We have told the Commission everything we could about the rate situation, and the reply was that we were wrong. . . . The best course open to us is to say nothing, but go ahead attempting to apply the remedies the Commission prescribed. . . . . .

"We are at work on proposed increases in interstate passenger-fares for all the territory between New York and Chicago. This is in response to the Commission's opinion, exprest in the Eastern rate decision, that each class of traffic should bear its due proportion of the general operating expense. As a matter of fact, that is impossible. . . . . .

"I don't know just how popular the idea of raising passenger-rates will be with the Commission's constituents. What is a more immediately practical question, I don't know just how we are going to avoid trouble with State commissions and laws where the interstate passenger-rates we propose to raise compete with purely intrastate rates based on two-cent law. But in time we will go further and ask the State legislatures to repeal or amend their passenger-rate laws."

THE PATHS OF THE INVADERS.

Germany presses on into the heart of France, but the Russian hosts move more slowly toward Berlin and Vienna. The arrows note the general direction taken by the different armies of invasion. At the left is (1) the German turning force which drove back the Allies' left flank on the way to Paris; 2, 3, and 4 show the general position of the several German armies which have been battling against the center and right of the Allies, coming from Belgium, Luxemburg, Lorraine, and Alsace; 5 and 6, respectively, are the German and Austrian invasions of Poland; 7 is the strong Russian force moving on Lemberg and invading Austria; 8, at the north, shows the Russian movement across East Prussia. While Paris is but 170 miles from Brussels, 180 from Nancy, and 130 from Lille, Berlin is 225 from Thorn and 335 from Königsberg. Vienna is 370 miles from Lemberg.

The roads are protesting, too, against the Government's proposed emergency tax of 10 per cent. on all passenger-tickets and mileage-books. If this tax be imposed, say railroad authorities, it will be impossible for them to increase their passenger-rates, even if, as Washington report has it, the roads are to be allowed to make a 10-per-cent. raise. Meanwhile, as a reply to the railroads, we may quote from the New York *American* as follows:

"The public was pretty well satisfied that the regulation of passenger-rates—State and national—was complete in the densely populated districts of the East. But the alert passenger-agent has discovered that the traveling public saves a little by buying round-trip tickets, and that little he proposes to recapture if the Interstate Commerce Commission will allow it.

"The usual explanation, full of 'no actual change,' 'merely' this or that, 'simply putting the round trip on the one-way basis,' etc., is put forth, but all the reassuring and minimizing adverbs and adjectives fail in face of the fact that instead of the $4 charged for the round trip between New York and Philadelphia the new schedule calls for $4.50. . . . . .

"However, they have to go to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to make these charges. The public is not without its defense, but the railroad managers will continue to wonder why they are so unpopular."

SOUTH AMERICA AS OUR WAR PRIZE

NOTHING SHORT of "tens of millions of dollars a day" in business awaits the American exporter and manufacturer in Central and South America, says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, and, too, "is to be had almost for the asking." All that is needed to utilize properly "the commercial opportunity of a century," this journal adds, is that Americans "go after the trade in the right way and with sufficient vigor and energy." This observation is enthusiastically echoed by many editors in various sections of the country. Nevertheless there are less sanguine observers, such as the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which grants that South America must supply certain of its needs from our store during the war, but notes that "if we increase our capacity materially in lines where European competition has been too much for us in the past, when that competition returns, as it is sure to do, we may find ourselves outdistanced again on account of the cheaper production and lower prices of other countries." And yet, this journal goes on to say, "there may be a new incentive for energetic rivalry," and if we proceed "with caution and close calculation, we ought to gain an advantage much of which we can hold and improve upon as the result of experience." We have shown certain deficiencies in handling South-American trade hitherto, it appears:

"There has been complaint in the past of failure to adapt goods to the requirements of the markets sought and to exercise care in their packing and their prompt and regular shipment and delivery. There has also been neglect of the terms of credit and payment customary in Latin-American countries, which European dealers have been assiduous in complying with. Their success in this trade has been largely due to attention to such matters."

An authoritative analysis of the matter appears in a published statement of William M. Benney, chief of the foreign department of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Benney is reported by the New York *Tribune* as saying:

"Most of the writers for the daily press have called attention only to the possibilities of increased trade with Latin America on account of the great war. If we look at the trade of Germany with the ten republics of South America, for instance, we find that large as that trade is, it falls far short of the volume of our own sales to Germany.

"On the other hand, the United States is a large buyer of German goods, and while the shutting off of these German imports means embarrassment for some of our industries, it also affords opportunities for larger sales of domestic competing products in many lines. Germany also has a valuable trade with Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Central America.

"We have, then, the following possibilities in the western hemisphere in the national balancing of trade:

Possible loss of sales to Germany in one year...		$328,000,000
German sales to United States, 1913.....	$185,000,000	
German sales to the ten republics of South America, 1912 or 1913.....	166,820,000	
German sales to Central America, 1912.....	4,060,000	
German sales to Mexico, 1912.....	11,914,000	
German sales to Cuba, 1912.....	7,573,000	
German sales to Canada, 1913.....	15,500,000	
Possible sales to German customers in the western hemisphere.....		$390,867,000

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The total German market, therefore, in the western hemisphere appears to be considerably in excess of the American market in Germany. However, in addition to the $328,000,000 accredited as sales to Germany, many millions of dollars' worth of American goods are bought or handled by Germany for consumption in Austria-Hungary, Russia, the Balkan States, and Switzerland, in the marketing of which Germany can no longer help us."

In South America Germany's loss of trade, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, amounts to upward of $144,500,000, "represented chiefly by such manufactured articles as general machinery, motors, stationary engines, tools, pumps, automobiles, farming implements and machinery, paints, rubber, wearing apparel, and paper." And we read further that while "England and France, if successful in blockading Germany, will in all probability maintain their present export trade," still "they can hardly expect to do more"; and "Germany seems to have ousted herself for years to come."

South America is our "richest trade prize of the war," says a writer in *Collier's Weekly*, who adds that, "altho this vast region lies at our very feet, and is bound to us by geographical and sentimental ties, by a curious irony it has taken a great and devastating European struggle to give us the adequate commercial opening there that long ago should have been ours." Lack of basic understanding between the two continents is the reason for this, we read generally.

WHERE RUSSIA FIGHTS.

A Russian invading army was checked at Allenstein, in East Prussia, but another has won successes around Lemberg, in Austrian Galicia. Counter-invasions have been made by German armies in the direction of Lodz, and by the Austrians toward Lublin. The Russian objectives are Berlin and Vienna. But the Germans expect the forts along the Vistula to halt the Slav invasion, while the Karpathians are looked upon in Austria as a strong defense for the capital.

But a new era has begun, if we are to believe the press reports which reveal the Government's activities along trade education lines. This work has been going on for some years, as a preparation for the opening of the Panama Canal. Now it receives an added impetus, as may be gathered from a Washington dispatch in *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland). We read:

"It has just been announced that efforts will be made at once to bring this country and Latin America into closer industrial relations, and to this end it has arranged to send a number of experts in commercial lines as a traveling force to expand the trade of this country. Representatives of the steel and hardware trades will be included in the list. Names of these representatives will be made public soon. . . . This force will consist of men familiar with the language, customs, and business methods of Latin America, who have had practical experience in the lines of business carried on with Latin America."

The Columbus *Dispatch* speaks of the South-American accomplishments of the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce as "a fine service," and points out that—

"the great demand is for foodstuffs, but textiles, cement, flour, coal, coke, paper, petroleum, steel rails, tools, machinery, jewelry, hops, and wines are also wanted. The reports also contain lists of articles that Latin America is offering for sale in the United States. In the list are wool, meat, hides, tallow, quebracho wood and extract, cacao, beeswax, coffee, bananas, tin, and mahogany."

Because our bankers "are rapidly placing financial facilities at the disposal of our own business men, and those of Latin America," the Cincinnati *Enquirer* predicts during the next sixty days "a greatly increased exportation of manufactured goods," and it adds:

"The South-American countries are now eager to trade with the United States, for their Governments, their financiers, their merchants know that Europe now, and probably for months in the future, will be unable to transact business with them to their profit or satisfaction.

"Take the trade statistics of Argentina for the year 1913, and note the fact that it imported from Great Britain in that year commodities to the value of $126,000,000, from Germany to the value of nearly $69,000,000, from the United States approximately $60,000,000.

"That supply from Germany is impossible now, while war has so disturbed Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, finances there are so bad, manufacturing in all of them laboring under such difficulties, transportation so uncertain, that Argentina turns to the United States to transact far greater business than ever before.

"This also applies to every other Latin-American country, and by the patronage of those countries our export trade should increase hundreds of millions of dollars during the coming twelve months."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SOUTH CAROLINA REJECTS BLEASE

IN VIEW of his previous successes in State campaigns, Governor Blease's candidacy for one of South Carolina's seats in the United States Senate "raised alarms far and wide," as one editor puts it, and his defeat in the recent primaries seems to give profound relief and satisfaction to the press of all parties throughout the country. In South Carolina a majority of the newspapers fought Blease, and Blease, in return, as the Montgomery *Advertiser* notes, "made an antinewspaper campaign." Hence we find the press of the State jubilant, notably the Charleston *News and Courier*, which says "the overthrow of Bleaseism the crushing defeat of Governor Blease himself, and the emphatic rebuke administered to the policies of which he has been the most conspicuous exponent" is "a people's victory and a people's wrathful judgment." Yet from a hostile South Carolina daily comes a farewell in a kindlier tone than one can find in any comment from outside the State. Says the Greenville *Daily Piedmont:*

"In January, 1911, Coleman Livingston Blease was inaugurated governor. That day in traveling the road of his life he came to a place where it forked. . . . In his inaugural his decision was shown as to the path he would travel. He could have pitched his address upon a high and lofty plane, he could have forgiven his enemies, poured balm upon wounded spirits, and proclaimed a purpose to be what a governor should be, the governor of all the people. That was one road he could have taken and by taking it he would have lost enemies, not friends. . . . . .

"But Blease chose the other road. Elected as a factional candidate, he preferred to be a factional governor, and his inaugural address was far more of a stump speech than a state paper. Right then and there he made it certain that his triumph would be temporary. Had a stronger man, one more versed in politics and more forceful on the stump, opposed him two years ago, he would have had but one term as governor. But he managed to get a reelection by a narrow margin, and in his second term was even more bitterly partizan than in his first.

"And now the storm-petrel of South Carolina politics returns to private life, but not to the vantage-point of a county that he can surely carry, as has been the case heretofore, when he has suffered defeat in State politics.

"It is a pity that he chose the road he did. A man with the magnetism he must have to weld to himself so large a personal following has great chance for effective service, if he have broad vision and high ideals."

But such restraint does not appear in the editorials of a host of representative dailies throughout the country, which pay their respects to South Carolina's Governor, while extending congratulations to the State which has now rejected him. To the Chicago *Herald*, Governor Blease seems "the most pernicious fomenter of sectional and racial antagonism for political profit now in the public eye." The New York *Times* calls to mind "his belief in the efficacy of lynching, blatantly exprest, his custom of pardoning convicts by wholesale—he has set free over 1,200 criminals in that small State—and his addiction to violent language and coarse epithets." Similar characterizations of Governor Blease occur in New York, Boston, and Chicago papers. In the South the Houston *Post* congratulates South Carolina upon the prospect of an early release from the "blight of Bleaseism." For four years, it adds, "the State has experienced a reign of political terror, misgovernment, and scandal." And with this practically every important daily paper in the Southern States substantially agrees.

Several papers note that not only was Governor Blease defeated by Senator E. D. Smith by a majority of 20,000 in the Democratic primaries (equivalent to an election in South Carolina), but his candidate for Governor also lost. Now, says the optimistic Augusta *Chronicle*, "that South Carolina has again placed herself upon a high plane, politically, there can be no thought that she will soon return to the basis of the past four years; for after a political orgy of that sort, with the inevitable revolt that has come about, the man will not rise right away who can again lead the masses of her people into mistaken paths." Yet the New York *World* would warn "self-respecting Carolinians" that "they have not yet killed Bleaseism."

"To do that they must educate the people. Twenty-five per cent. of South Carolina's population is illiterate. A considerable element of the whites is ignorant and easily misled. Prostrated in succession by war, carpetbaggism, the hideous orgies of the freedmen, hurricanes, earthquakes, and the blasphemous demagogy that now approaches an end, a once proud State can not hope ever to stand truly erect unless it shall have the sure support of popular intelligence."

THE WAR IN BRIEF

THE Colonel's friends are more than commonly quiet these days in likening him to the Kaiser.—*New York World.*

APPEARS to us that the Allies had better warm up a new general.—*Columbia State.*

RELATIVELY speaking, Mexico is now one of our leading peaceful countries.—*Washington Post.*

IT seems impossible to persuade Butte, Mont., that this is a neutral nation.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

ENGLAND'S only objection to the bear that walks like a man is that he doesn't walk fast enough.—*New York American.*

BOTH sides of the European war seem to be busy thinking up the most heinous atrocities for the enemy to have committed.—*New York Evening Sun.*

LIÉGE has been given the Cross of the Legion of Honor; the taxpayers of that city will have to carry that cross for a long time to come.—*The Fatherland.*

SOME of the "White Books" and "White Papers" issued by European governments to explain their actions just prior to and during the opening of the war look very much like whitewash.—*Savannah News.*

ONLY SAWDUST.
—Webster in the New York *Globe*

ONE mercy that France is spared is that the German bands march in the rear of the columns.—*Columbia State.*

ALSATIANS are German subjects and French objects.—*Columbia State.*

WE'VE been wondering lately what uncivilized warfare must be like.—*New York American.*

MME. CAILLAUX is serving as a nurse in a hospital. Why don't they make room for her on the firing-line?—*Dallas News.*

THE Albany *Herald* says one baby is born in Germany every sixteen seconds. He must find it very tiresome.—*Columbia State.*

IMMENSE flocks of storks are reported in southern France. We know of nothing that France needs more.—*Boston Transcript.*

As to "the rules of civilized warfare," we are being shown daily that it's a poor rule that won't work both ways.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

THE "cream of the French army" the correspondents told us General Joffre was leading seems to be whipt cream.—*Columbia State.*

ONE thing at least the European conflict has done—it has demonstrated that stock exchanges are not absolutely essential to the country's existence.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

LOYALTY OF GERMAN SOCIALISTS

THE GERMAN followers of the great Socialist leader Bebel are very different from the French followers of Jaurès, the brilliant Socialist and antimilitarist, recently assassinated because of his outspoken opposition to the military ardor and warlike enthusiasm which he saw animating the bulk of his fellow countrymen on the brink of war. The German Socialists are ready to fight down what they style Russian despotism, and they rally round their Government in its war policy because of their hatred and dread of the Czar. They style the Kaiser "a prince of peace," and speak of him as "showing himself the protector of universal tranquillity." The chief organ of Socialism in Berlin, the *Vorwärts*, contains the following editorial utterance:

"We were always open enemies of the monarchic form of government, and we always will be. We were often obliged to conduct a bitter opposition to the temperamental wearer of the crown. But we have to acknowledge to-day that William II. has shown himself the friend of universal peace."

In harmony with this is the speech made at a mass-meeting of Social Democrats by N. Feuerstein, Socialist member of the Reichstag, from which the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) quotes the following passage:

"We are all convinced that the German Government is peace-loving and desires nothing better than to uphold the peace. But in the case of the present war it is the duty of every Social Democrat called to arms to do his best fighting beside his fellow countrymen, especially when operations are directed against Russia, whose absolute despotism constitutes a menace and danger to civilized Europe."

"BUSINESS IS VERRA DULL THE NOO!"
—*The Sun* (Vancouver, B. C.).

"War in our country," declares the *Volkstimme*, a Socialist organ of Chemnitz, compels all comrades "to unite against the foe," and this paper proceeds to say:

"All must set aside the aims and purposes of their party, and bear in mind one fact—Germany, and in a larger sense all Europe, is endangered by Russian despotism. At this moment we all feel the duty to fight chiefly and exclusively against Russian despotism. Germany's women and children must not become the prey of Russian bestiality; the German country must not be the spoil of Cossacks; because if the Allies should be victorious, not an English governor or a French republican would rule over Germany, but the Russian Czar. Therefore we must defend at this moment everything that means German culture and German liberty against a merciless and barbaric enemy."

A similar sentiment is exprest by the Socialist Deputy Kolb, in an article in *Volksfreund* (Carlsruhe), when he says:

"If the Russian Government should really be senseless enough to force, against all common sense, reason, and humanity, this European war, every Social Democrat will be expected to do his duty toward his fatherland, culture, and humanity. It will be the last thing that Social Democracy could endure to have Russian Czarism act as political arbiter of Europe."

Deputy Haase, speaking in the Reichstag, voiced the view of the Socialists in a speech regretting the war, but pledging support to the Government. He is quoted as follows in the *Kölnische Zeitung:*

"On behalf of my party, I wish to make the following declaration:

"The policy of Imperialism has plunged the entire world into war, and made the peoples fling themselves against each other and deluge Europe in a torrent of blood. The defenders of this policy will have to bear full responsibility before the world.

"The Social Democrats of Germany have combated this policy with all their strength, and at this very hour they combat it still, in union with their French brothers, who have always labored to maintain peace. Our efforts have failed. We find ourselves in a state of war and menaced with foreign invasion. It is no longer a question of the cause of the war; it is a question of the means whereby we can defend our frontier. But we have the right to think with sorrow of the millions of our fellow countrymen who have been dragged, in spite of themselves, into this catastrophe.

"It is they who will suffer from the horrors of war. Our eyes accompany our soldiers, but we think of the mothers who are forced to separate from their sons, of the women and children deprived suddenly of their bread-winners, and of all those who will suffer from misery and hunger. To-morrow thousands of sick and wounded will return to us. We consider it our duty to ease their pains and to assist them as much as possible.

"Germany is threatened with annihilation by Russian despotism, and to prevent this danger the Government can count on the support of the Social Democratic party on condition that all efforts are made to secure, at the earliest possible moment, an honorable and permanent international peace."

The British Socialists can scarcely believe that their German comrades are supporting the Kaiser in the present war. Thus *The Labor Leader* (London), "a journal of Socialism, Trade Unionism, and Politics," while expressing the horror and hatred with which English Socialists regard the havoc of internecine strife, remarks:

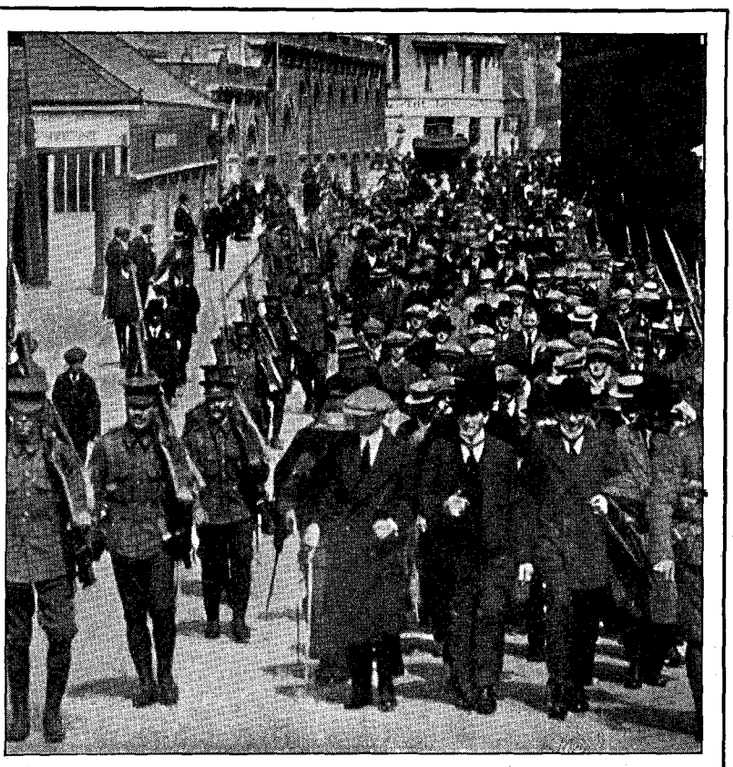
"Disgraceful attempts have been made by the capitalist press of this country to depict the Socialists of Germany as blinded 'Jingoes,' cheering the Kaiser and the cause of German Imperialism as enthusiastically as the most bigoted reactionaries. Such reports are a vicious misrepresentation of the facts. We have no doubt the German people are being told that British Socialists are cheering King George and British Imperialism. On both sides of the North Sea the ruling classes are anxious to convince the workers that their comrades have played traitor to the sacred trust of international solidarity.

"The truth is the German Socialists have protested against the war probably more vigorously than the Socialists of any country in Europe. On the very eve of the war the party organized demonstrations throughout the country attended by hundreds of thousands of people; in Berlin alone the audiences totaled seventy thousand. A manifesto was also distributed broadcast voicing 'in the name of humanity and civilization a burning protest against the criminal behavior of the war-mongers.' This agitation was only suppressed by the declaration of martial law."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A GERMAN MOVE IN HOLLAND

A BARGAIN that was concluded before the war began is of interest now as showing Germany's commercial expansion toward the North Sea which England hopes to check. Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Antwerp were largely German ports in a commercial sense, but were jealously guarded against actual German control. Hence the importance of Germany's victory in a duel with the Dutch Government about a concession of Dutch territory for the erection of steel-works and building of a harbor. The harbor concession was the fruit of nearly two years' persistent effort pursued with the tireless patience so characteristic of German diplomacy. It was not exactly a public grant, according to *The Standard* (London), and can not be in any way disturbed by the circumstances of the present war. In any case, a private harbor and steel-works are to be built on the northern bank of the New Waterway, the canal which connects the port of Rotterdam with the North Sea. In return for this grant, according to the authority cited, Germany had made to Holland attractive proposals in regard to building war-ships for the defense of the Dutch East Indies. The principal advantage which Germany will gain from this concession lies in her power henceforth to manufacture arms and accumulate fuel within a few miles of the coast of England. This is at least *The Standard's* explanation of its importance. An interesting light is thrown on this subject by W. A. R. Zimmerman, the Burgomaster of Rotterdam, who is quoted in the London *Times* as saying:



GERMAN RESERVISTS ARRESTED IN ENGLAND.

"The Government has taken a decision which, in my opinion, will prove to be the most important and in its consequences more far-reaching than any action taken by the central authority for some time.

"It has granted to the Vulkan Company—in other words, to Mr. Thyssen, for the two names are practically synonymous—a license to establish a private harbor on the New Waterway at Vlaardingen. The harbor will be available for ocean-going vessels, and will be equipped for dealing with coal and ore. The ground will also be large enough to allow for repairing-shops and a repairing-wharf.

"From this and from the fact that the New Waterway is one of the most important outlets to the sea on the whole continent of Europe, it will be seen that this development is of great importance. All the more so, in that this action on the part of the Government constitutes a departure from the principles which hitherto have governed the administration of all harbors, docks, and waterways in Holland—namely, that they should be under public control. Administered on those lines, the Dutch harbors have become great, and Rotterdam itself has become the second port on the continent of Europe. For a small country those principles have obvious advantages, for under any other system important docks and harbors could be sold to any one, irrespective of nationality.

"Rather more than two years ago Mr. Thyssen made strong efforts to obtain an independent position on the Waterway. It was soon made evident that the entire public opinion of Rotterdam was strongly opposed to the scheme. The City Council unanimously requested the Burgomaster and Wethouders [Aldermen] to use every means at their disposal to oppose the establishment of private docks, and this the city authorities have done. Nevertheless, the Government has now granted a license to a German firm, which is a rival, if not in some respects superior to, Krupp."

The words of *The Standard* quoted above are suggestive and noteworthy. It was a long time, we are told, before the Dutch ministers would give Germany a right to use the Waterway. Hence we read:

"It was at once felt by far-seeing men in Holland that there might be ultimate danger to Dutch neutrality in the lodgment of an undertaking of the kind within two or three miles of Rotterdam.

"The Dutch Government had one simple means of vetoing the whole proposal. Messrs. Thyssen were free to buy any land behind the Waterway that happened to be in the market, but the few feet of ground immediately above the high-water mark are the property of the Dutch Government. Without official consent to cut through this strip of foreshore the scheme could not be carried out. Docks and repairing establishments might be built, but no access could be had to them from the Waterway. Hence the German Minister at The Hague, working on behalf of Messrs. Thyssen, has concentrated on these few feet of foreshore. He has, at least, asked for the consent of the Dutch Government to cut through them, and Messrs. Thyssen will shortly be in a position to proceed with their far-reaching plans."

English suspicions had been thus exprest in the same newspaper before the present war broke out:

"Messrs. Thyssen's harbor, it must be remembered, is to be a quite private concern; it is not to be under the administration of the Dutch authorities, and it would be perfectly practicable to build up, under the guise of a purely commercial undertaking, something like a German naval base within six or seven hours of the shores of Great Britain. In the event of a European war it would be quite impossible for the Netherlands Government to enforce neutrality, and the temptation to Germany to make use of its opportunity would be irresistible. At any rate, the concession of the privileges sought with such ardor by German diplomacy is regarded by thoughtful observers here as a significant step forward in the Germanization of Holland."

Sydney Brooks in the London *Daily Chronicle* speaks thus of German plans:

"For three decades at least Holland, Belgium, and Denmark have been the objects of the Pan-German propaganda. The Dutch have been plainly told that it is an insufferable monstrosity that the mouth of the Rhine, the German Tiber, should be in the hands of strangers and that a small coast people should set astride of Germany's busiest river. They have been warned that Germany must advance to her natural confines and that at present Germany is in the position of a man who is denied a key to his own front door."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INDIA'S RALLY TO BRITAIN

THE WAR in which Great Britain has become involved appears to be having the effect of making the Hindus lay aside, for the time being, the grievances that they nurse against the British Government because Indians are shut out of the management of their own affairs and out of Canada and other British Dominions, and is impelling them to offer loyal aid to the King-Emperor. The Indian rulers are sending cables to King George offering him their entire military and financial resources. The common people are offering themselves as volunteers. Even the student community—from whose ranks are recruited Hindu terrorists—are bombarding the India Office with requests to be sent to the front. Concerning these offers we read in *India* (London), the organ of the Indian National Congress, the great body representing the bulk of educated East-Indian opinion:

"All indications (says a Bombay cable) make it clear that Indian opinion is enthusiastic in support of the Imperial Government. From Calcutta we learn that remarkable expressions of loyalty have appeared in many Indian papers, and deep regret is experienced that Indians can not carry arms. When the Chief Justice announced the declaration of war in open court on Wednesday of last week, the Bar called a meeting and decided to form a volunteer corps. They asked the Government to exempt Indian barristers from the operation of the Arms Act. Public meetings have been held in Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi, and attended by enormous crowds. Resolutions have been carried with prolonged cheering declaring eager readiness to make any or all sacrifices necessary to defend and preserve the integrity of the Empire. Numerous letters

Copyrighted by the American Press Association.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THE MARCH.

He has now been made a lieutenant and is stationed at Aldershot.

are being published by Indians of all communities appealing for permission to form an armed volunteer corps."

In regard to the offers of the rajas, this authority says:

"Nor have the Indian ruling chiefs been backward. They, at any rate, are permitted to bear arms: and with one accord they are eagerly offering their services and the resources of their States. Several of them have declared their earnest desire to take the field in person, whether at the head of their own contingents or in any other capacity. Even the veteran Sir Partab Singh, the Regent of Jodhpur, has begged permission to go to the front. The Gaekwar of Baroda is detained at Vichy, but the resources of his State have been placed at the disposal of the King-Emperor as unreservedly as those of Holkar and Scindia and the Nizam. The Maharajas of Nepal and Kashmir . . . have fallen as completely into line as the rest."

FIELD-MARSHAL VON DER GOLTZ,
Appointed German Governor of Belgium.

The Indian students in the British Isles, who, it may be remembered, are looked upon by the British as a seditionist body, and one of whom some time ago murdered, in London, an Englishman influentially connected with the India Office, have

"made it known that they are prepared cheerfully to give their services for any extra work at the hospitals or anywhere else, if they are called upon. The Indian students resident at Cambridge during the long vacation have sent a message of loyalty to the King and have submitted themselves in a body at the headquarters of the Cambridge University Officers' Training Corps as volunteers for service in any capacity."

The aid that India can offer Britain is not lightly to be considered. The soldiery retained by the British and the rajas, which constitutes India's standing army, amounts to about 400,000, not taking into consideration the reserves and the volunteers. The rajas maintain about 23,000 soldiers, who are named Imperial Service Troops, expressly for purposes of Imperial defense, and these have served in many wars. We read in *The Indiaman* (London), an organ of the British who are connected with India, the following particulars concerning the services which the troops maintained by the rajas have performed to aid the British in various crises:

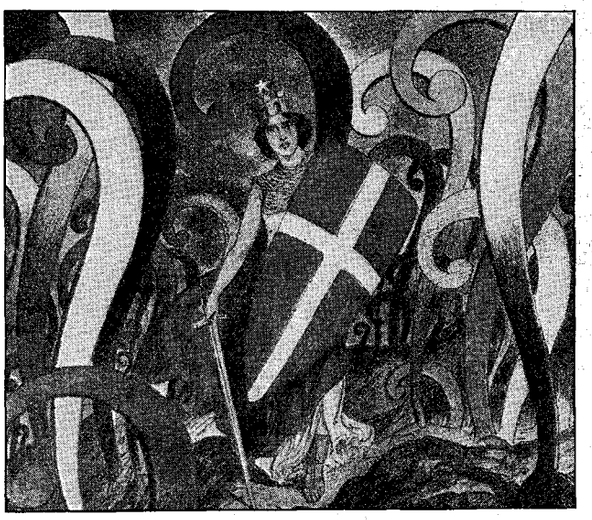
"The 1st and 2d Kashmir Infantry and the No. 1 Kashmir Mountain Battery were employed in the Hunga Nagar Campaign of 1891. The Gwalior and Jaipur Transport Corps, the Jind Infantry, the Jodhpur Lancers, Kapurthala Lancers, Kashmir Mountain Batteries, Maler Kotla Sappers, Nabha Infantry, 1st Patiala Infantry, and Sirmur Sappers, were present in the Northwest Frontier Expedition, 1895 and 1897–98. The Alwar Infantry, Bikanir Infantry, Jodhpur Lancers, and Maler Kotla Sappers accompanied the China Expeditionary Field Force from September, 1900, to August, 1901. The Sirmur Sappers were employed on the Kohat-Kushalgarh Railway from February, 1901, to March, 1902, and the Bikanir Infantry took part in the operations in Somaliland in 1903. In addition to these services, the Kashmir Mountain Batteries have accompanied the Gilgat Reliefs—a movement which always holds the excitement of 'possibilities'—the Bharatpur Infantry did ordinary garrison duty at Poona from March 1, 1900, to July 15, 1901, and the 2d Patiala Infantry performed a like service at Miyan Mir."

Conditions in India are indeed so satisfactory that Premier Asquith was able to announce the other day that two divisions (40,000) of British (white) soldiers are to be removed from India.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MORAL RESPONSIBILITY IN WARFARE

NOTHING is more striking in the outbreak of the present war than the way in which everybody is considering it from a moral standpoint. The press refer with horror to the bloody battle-fields heaped with the slain; the idea of military glory or territorial expansion has sunk into the background, and all the present events are treated in a tone which indicates a prevailing feeling that such a struggle is a barbarous anachronism in our day. The Hague Tribunal has done one thing for the world in making the Dove of Peace take a living place beside the eagles of Napoleonism in the popular mind. The sense of responsibility for the homicidal ravages of howitzers and machine guns has been a question most of all the subject of debate in the press, and we read much more about the agents or agencies that caused the new struggle in the cockpit of Europe, the famine with which the poor are universally threatened, the bankruptcy of traders and the paralyzing of commerce, than about the outcome of the struggle or the probable triumph of Pan-Germanism or Panslavism. In fact, alongside the war in the field is the fierce war of newspapers waged with the object of pointing out and defaming the wire-pullers or instigators of a ghastly Armageddon. The British press naturally regard William II. as the culprit; while the German press denounce such an idea as grossly libelous. The former notion is somewhat savagely presented in the London (Canada) *Advertiser*, which declares that "the Kaiser wears a badge of infamy before the whole world." Here is one of its bitterest paragraphs:



ITALIAN NEUTRALITY.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

"The Emperor of Germany has defiled the earth. He has stood forward against a background of friendship and moderation, a supreme and terrible iconoclast. He will drag Europe and the world through the mire to achieve his mad ambitions. He will dismantle every good thing that the centuries of invention and achievement have placed on substantial foundations. Art, commerce, international amity, the individual triumphs of brotherhood and Christianity, all may fall before this horrible monster. He has polluted h's escutcheon, defiled his countrymen; his acts do not measure the all-embracing consequences that may come after him. He has been guided by no good intentions. Capitulation would have been his great virtue. He was looked for as the peacemaker of all time. The world looked with friendly eyes toward him a few days ago. There was no vast issue of empire which assailed his honor. His cause was the cause of the barbarian. And if the world can expect so little from the statesman-emperor, who suddenly threw off his mask to reveal the greatest criminal of the ages, what are the possibilities if the hordes of the Orient should some day sue for supremacy?"

This "responsibility," as implicating the Kaiser, an eminent German of learning, experience, and authority utterly repudiates. We refer to the following utterance of Mr. Herman Ridder, the editor of the able *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, who prints his statement both in German and English. The substance of his editorial may thus be given in his own words, as he impartially distributes the blame among all the Great Powers of Europe, omitting Germany:

"To picture the Kaiser as a bloodthirsty war-lord is arrant nonsense. The telegrams that were exchanged between the Kaiser and the Czar show how far the German Emperor went to preserve the peace of Europe.

"Further to assume that the Emperor declared war in the present instance against the will of Germany is an absurd assumption.

"Germany is a military nation. Its people are soldiers, and the problems of Germany from a military standpoint are known to every German citizen. When Russia mobilized her army it meant war, and every German knew and expected it. Had Germany been under a republican form of government war would have been declared just as quickly, and just as certainly, and just as surely.

"The Emperor is a part of the German national life, but by no means an all-important part. The rôle he plays in the commercial, artistic, and military life of Germany is in direct proportion to his personal magnetism and to his personal ability. In this situation, however, the war spirit was abroad in the land, and no Emperor or Reichstag could have controlled it for very long. Russian mobilization spelled danger for Germany, and the nation realized it and acted accordingly.

"It is my belief, which is worth as little or as much as that of any other American who tries to keep in touch with the situation abroad, that the blow of Russia and France against Germany has been delayed many years through the moderation and peace-loving nature of the present German Emperor. An 'ambitious war-lord' would have plunged Europe into war at the time of the Morocco crisis.

"England has been jealous of Germany and her commercial triumphs for over a generation. France has advertised her loss of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine until the whole world has accepted her sentimental attitude on this question. Russia since her setback by Japan has been looking westward for an outlet to the sea.

"This is not a war of conquest. It is not a Napoleonic war to satisfy the personal ambitions of an emperor. It is a defensive war for the German race with their national life at stake. Europe was ready for this struggle."

We find a French view in an article by Mr. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu in his *Économiste Français* (Paris), which he entitles "The Greedy Designs of the German Ogre." He gives an account of German designs in colonizing Africa, Asia, and the coasts and islands of the Pacific, and after a long and emphatic account of these designs he concludes bitterly:

"Such is the greed of the German ogre. Is it not quite time that all independent countries of Europe united in order to prevent the establishment of his growing tyranny and to stop the inroads of a country which is none other than a beast of prey? He is trying to subject all such countries to the barbarous treatment which he inflicts upon them. This he has been doing for forty-three years with increasing brutality, as is shown in his treatment of Alsace-Lorraine."

Such expressions show how the French feel in the dark hour when the spiked helmets are nearing Paris. This writer informs us that at the last session of the Academy of Moral and Political Science the president of that body, Mr. Henri Bergson, the most celebrated French philosopher of the present day, said:

"The struggle against Germany which is now going on is no more nor no less than a struggle of civilization against barbarism. . . . The German ogre must be placed in such a condition that it will be impossible for him to devour his neighbors or even distant countries, at least during the century which we have set out upon."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

EUROPEAN WAR AND AMERICAN MINERALS

WAR is a great disturber of industrial and commercial conditions. It makes the fortunes of some persons and ruins others. Most of us have already felt the pressure of disturbed conditions in the increase of prices, but we are quite ready to believe that the country at large is to benefit in some way by the disturbance. According to Secretary Franklin K. Lane, in an interview sent out from the Interior Department in Washington, one of the most direct benefits will be in making us realize to a greater extent the value of our own mineral resources. Mr. Lane thinks it entirely possible so to utilize these resources and expand our industries that the label "Made in America" will become familiar in our own and foreign markets. Says the Secretary:

"Of an importance second only to that of the food-supply is the supply of mineral products necessary to meet the requirements of twentieth-century civilization. One of the first effects of the war has been to make us realize the interdependence of nations in the matter of food-supply. Most of the countries now at war are dependent upon importation of foodstuffs, and we have cause for self-congratulation in the United States that we are able to feed ourselves. What we possibly have not so fully realized is that we are nearly as independent in the possession of essential mineral resources, and that the interference with manufacturing caused by interruption of the flow of importations of many necessary raw materials may be overcome almost wholly by development of neglected resources in our own country."

Mr. Lane believes that the United States can very largely make itself independent of the rest of the world in its manufactures. The main difficulties to be overcome, he thinks, are in the rearrangement of the distribution system. It has been easier, and perhaps cheaper, to import mineral products and materials than to develop our own resources. Forced to the latter course, American enterprise and energy will almost at once show results. To quote again:

"For the maintenance of agriculture, for instance, we rely more and more largely upon mineral fertilizers. The three essential plant-foods are potash, nitrogen, and phosphorus, the latter used generally in the form of phosphates. We have depended, with the rest of the world, very largely upon the mines of Germany for our supply of potash salts, and war has cut off this supply, but we have large deposits of potash in a California reserve which can be immediately opened and developed if a bill now before Congress to make these supplies available is enacted. Chile holds a practical world monopoly of the most readily available nitrogen in its great nitrate beds. . . . Fortunately . . . we can draw nitrogen from the air and fix it with lime by the use of large and cheap electrical development, as is done at Niagara Falls and in Norway. . . . . .

"The Southern States have for years largely supplied the world with phosphates, but because of the distribution system a large part of this supply has gone to Europe, and much of the phosphates used in the Western States have been imported across the Pacific. We have some 3,000,000 acres of phosphate lands in the West lying near the smelters from which is produced the sulfuric acid necessary to convert these phosphates into form available for plant-food."

Among other industries, now dependent upon the products of other countries, which can be made independent, Mr. Lane specifies the steel industry. He says:

"Manganese is of large importance to this industry, and the largest supply of ore comes from Russia and other countries with which commerce is now paralyzed. . . . We have great stores of manganese in this country which has been largely untouched because it is somewhat inferior in quality. To bring this home supply into use means merely adoption of methods for its purification, which are known and can be successfully used. . . . There are other international contributions, tho, in the steel industry. We have depended largely upon the island of Ceylon for the graphite used in the manufacture of the crucibles in which crucible steel for edge-tools and small firearms is made. Or to take another metal, European smelters, using in part Chinese and Mexican ores, have in late years furnished much of the world's supply of antimony, which is used in the manufacture of type-metal, and also medicinally. War has paralyzed the production of antimony in England (at Newcastle), and prices have gone up. Antimony, however, is easily extracted from many low-grade ores which we have in great quantities in at least seven States, and there is no reason why we should not make this extraction and be independent of other countries, both as to supply and prices. Similar conditions hold in the case of arsenic.

"A large tonnage of ferromanganese alloys comes from Germany and England. It is only in the last ten years that we have freed ourselves from Sicily's monopolistic control of the sulfur-supply. Flint pebbles are common and the supply large enough in the United States, but for such an apparently unimportant product as these, used in the fine grinding of cement and ores, we have been depending upon the chalk cliffs of England, Denmark, and France."

According to Mr. Lane, the Government is doing all that it can to aid industry in such matters as these. We are told:

"The nation's greatest natural resources are a part of the public domain, and under the charge of the Interior Department. The annual reports on the mineral resources of the United States published by the United States Geological Survey for the last thirty years contain not only statistics of yearly production of all commercial minerals, but also useful facts regarding the occurrence, exploitation, and application in the arts and sciences of the mineral wealth of the country. The Geological Survey has been instructed to furnish upon request the addresses of producers from whom buyers can supply their wants if the mineral is produced at all in this country or information regarding the localities where reported deposits are undeveloped. In some instances large deposits remain undeveloped simply because of the fact that distance from market has given to the foreign sources of raw material with the lower ocean freights an advantage over domestic producers shipping by rail."

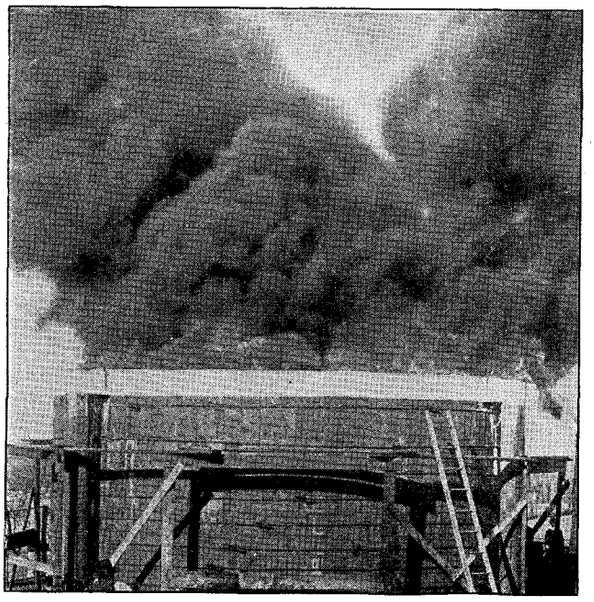
Asked what immediate effects upon mineral industries may be expected from the war, Mr. Lane replied that an instance is the copper industry, which has already felt injurious effects in the curtailment of production:

"While considerable copper is consumed in the munitions of war, the constructive arts of peace furnish a far better world market. . . . In the case of zinc, however, the effect of the European war is the opposite. The smelting centers of the Continent are in the zone of fighting. In Belgium, for instance, practically all the zinc smelters lie along the line of attack chosen by the German armies, while in Rhenish Prussia, Austria-Hungary, and Russian Poland the smelters are likewise located where military operations promise to be most active. It is within the limits of probability to expect a loss of a half million tons in the foreign production of zinc, or nearly half the world's output, with beneficial effect upon the recent overproduction in the United States, especially as affording the opportunity to export zinc and galvanized-iron products to South-American countries, which market has hitherto been only in part utilized by our exporters.

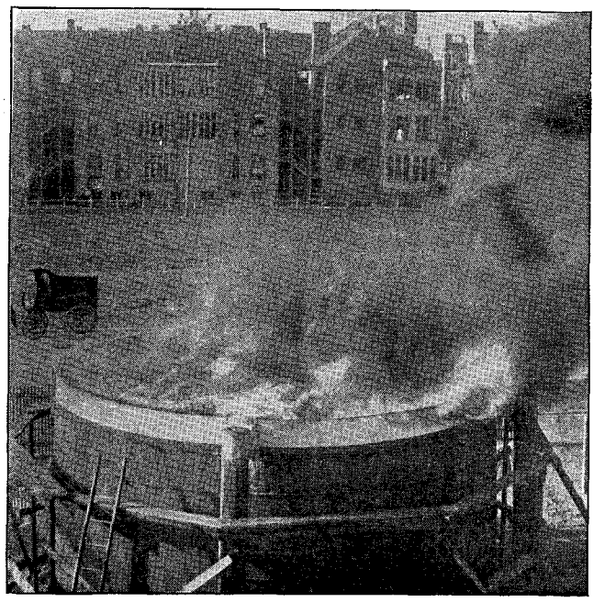
"Fuel-oil has a large use in naval warfare of to-day, yet the tying up of the big tank-steamers on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaports is already embarrassing the oil-producers of this country who depend so largely upon the export trade in all the forms of petroleum, crude and refined. On the other hand, Russia, our strongest rival in oil production, must suffer more complete and longer-continued interruption of exports, which should tend to enlarge the market for our oil.

"The supply of cheap foreign barytes has prevented the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A TANK FIRE AT ITS HEIGHT.

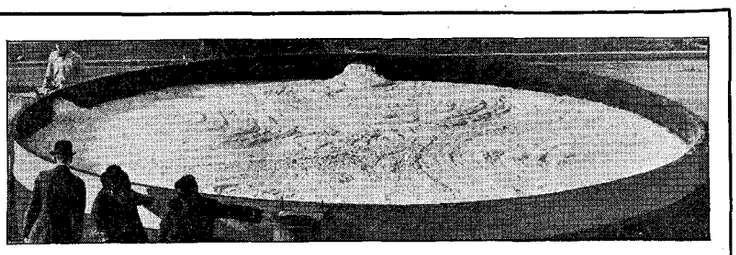


AFTER THE "SUDS" WERE TURNED ON.

development of many good deposits of that mineral, but with the consumers on the Atlantic seaboard already looking for domestic supplies, some of the Southern mines should be re-opened to supplement the outputs of those already in operation.

"The closure of the European market leaves but one buyer for the radium ores of Colorado and Utah, which is decidedly to the disadvantage of the miner. Had the legislation introduced in Congress been promptly enacted the United States Government would probably have been buying these ores at this time.

"While the United States leads in coal-mines, the six European nations now at war happen to be the six next largest coal-mining countries, producing together over half the world's coal. Interference with both the mining and the commerce of these nations must necessarily increase the demand for our coal, at least in the neutral countries of the world. And coal is our one resource about which there need be no present anxiety. The United States is now producing 40 per cent. of the world's supply of coal, and the reserves yet to be drawn upon exceed, so far as known, those of all the rest of the world combined. It is not generally known, however, to what an extent we have been depending upon Europe, principally Germany, for many of the chemical products derivable from coal, and which we have been permitting to go to waste, in the most reckless manner. Coal-tar obtained in the manufacture of coal-gas and of coke (in retort ovens) is capable of producing hundreds of chemical products, but the chemical industries dependent upon coal-tar as a raw material have had little development in the United States. Our imports of coal-tar products in 1913 were valued at $11,000,000 at initiating points, and when they reached the ultimate consumer probably cost double that amount. If the present war continues any length of time the American consumer will have to do without aniline colors and dyes, certain drugs, and numerous other coal-tar products, or the American manufacturers will undertake to supply these essential commodities which have hitherto carried the label 'Made in Germany.'



THE LAYER OF FOAM AFTER A HARD FIRE.

"The Panama Canal is opened in time to help us in many ways. Bolivia, for instance, is one of the greatest tin-producing countries in the world, but its heaviest exportations have been to Europe, and the United States has been getting its supply of materials for the manufacture of tin-plate and tin alloys from London and Liverpool. With the suspension of European industry and the opening of the canal, there is no good reason why we should not now step in, bring Bolivia's tin ore to this country, and manufacture it."

This change of supply would not necessarily mean higher prices in this country, Mr. Lane thinks. During the transition from one supply to another, and the development of new sources of material, cost of production might possibly be slightly enhanced, but with a new production and distribution system, *wholly domestic, once established, there is no reason* why foreign fluctuations in prices should affect our industries or the prices of our products to home consumers.

NO MORE TANK FIRES

THE EFFECTIVENESS of foam or "suds" in putting out fires in oil or other liquid fuel was demonstrated some time ago, and was duly reported in these pages. It has now been applied in an automatic extinguishing plant recently installed at the Standard Oil Company's refinery at Bayonne, N. J. The satisfactory results of several tests seem to show that tank fires, long the bugaboo of the oil man, need no longer be feared. The equipment, which is described in *Engineering News* (New York, August 20) consists of stand-pipes placed around and connected to a storage tank. We read:

"The first test was run on July 22 in connection with a roofed tank 40 feet in diameter. The fire apparatus consisted of four stand-pipes 30 inches in diameter, the same heights as the tank, arranged outside and against the tank at intervals of 90 degrees. There was a direct outlet into the tank from the stand-pipes, about 12 inches wide by 8 inches deep, at the top of the tank. These stand-pipes contained about one gallon of a solution of sodium carbonate and soapbark per square foot of oil surface. Lead-lined sulfuric-acid containers were suspended from the top of the stand-pipes, and connected to a phosphor-bronze cable containing standard fusible links, controlled by a series of triggers. The cable and fusible links were arranged to permit

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

frequent inspection. In the test, water was admitted to the tank to within 3 feet of the top; 3,000 gallons of Mexican crude oil and some naphtha were floated upon the water, and a torch applied. When the fuses melted, the acid dropt into the chemical solution in the stand-pipe and the resulting foam started instantly into the tank through the opening. The fire was automatically extinguished in nine seconds by a 14-inch layer of foam.

"On July 24, another test was run, in which the fire was permitted to gain headway. The roof and automatic devices were removed, and the stand-pipes arranged to operate by hand on a 75-foot cable, so that the acid could be released at will. The water in the tank was lowered 6 feet. It was thought by some that the foam in issuing from the discharge opening would be destroyed to a certain extent, and that its swift delivery across the surface of the oil would be impossible. On the water in the tank, 3,000 gallons of Mexican crude oil and 100 gallons of gasoline were floated and ignited. The fire was permitted to rage for five minutes, when one of the stand-pipes was operated. It made little impression. The remaining stand-pipes were released thirty seconds later and the fire was extinguished in one minute."

TOPSY-TURVY EVOLUTION

THAT the development of life may not have proceeded from the simple to the complex, as Darwin and his followers have taught us, but rather from the complex to the simple, is the somewhat sensational thought elaborated by Prof. William Bateson, Director of the John Innes Horticultural Institution, in his presidential address before the British Association at its meeting in Melbourne, Australia, this month. Professor Bateson thinks that we may regard the earliest and simplest forms of life as containing in some mysterious way all the peculiarities of the more complex forms that descend from it. A speck of protoplasm on this theory would thus be a sort of concentrated essence of the world's greatest men, with their bodies and brains complete, and the influence of environment and education reduces to a minimum, perhaps to zero. Quantity is of no account in these considerations, Professor Bateson assures us. Shakespeare once existed as a speck of protoplasm not so big as a small pin's head, and whatever was added to this in the processes of growth would equally well have served to build up a baboon or a rat. We quote from an extended report of Professor Bateson's address printed in *The Times* (New York, August 16). He said:

HE REVERSES EVOLUTION.

Professor Bateson, president of the British Association, thinks the earliest and simplest forms of life may have contained all the more complex forms that have descended from them.

"We must begin seriously to consider whether the course of evolution can at all reasonably be represented as an unpacking of an original complex which contained within itself the whole range of diversity which living things present. I do not suggest that we should come to a judgment as to what is or is not probable in these respects. As I have said already, this is no time for devising theories of evolution, and I propound none. But, as we have got to recognize that there has been an evolution, that somehow or other the forms of life have arisen from fewer forms, we may as well see whether we are limited to the old view that evolutionary progress is from the simple to the complex, and whether after all it is conceivable that the process was the other way about. When the facts of genetic discovery become familiarly known to biologists, and cease to be the preoccupation of a few, as they still are, many and long discussions must inevitably arise on the question, and I offer these remarks to prepare the ground. I ask you simply to open your minds to this possibility. It involves a certain effort. We have to reverse our habitual modes of thought. At first it may seem rank absurdity to suppose that the primordial form or forms of protoplasm could have contained complexity enough to produce the divers types of life. But is it easier to imagine that these powers could have been conveyed by extrinsic additions? Of what nature could these additions be? Additions of material can not surely be in question.

"We are told that salts of iron in the soil may turn a pink hydrangea blue. The iron can not be passed on to the next generation. How can the iron multiply itself? The power to assimilate the iron is all that can be transmitted. A disease-producing organism like the pebrine of silkworms can in a very few cases be passed on through the germ-cells. Such an organism can multiply and can produce its characteristic effects in the next generation. But it does not become part of the invaded host, and we can not conceive it taking part in the geometrically ordered processes of segregation.

"These illustrations may seem too gross; but what refinement will meet the requirements of the problem, that the thing introduced must be, as the living organism itself is, capable of multiplication and of subordinating itself in a definite system of segregation?

"That which is conferred in variation must rather itself be a change, not of material, but of arrangement, or of motion. The invocation of additions extrinsic to the organism does not seriously help us to imagine how the power to change can be conferred, and if it proves that hope in that direction must be abandoned I think we lose very little. By the rearrangement of a very moderate number of things we soon reach a number of possibilities practically infinite. . . . . .

"I have confidence that the artistic gifts of mankind will prove to be due not to something added to the make-up of an ordinary man, but to the absence of actors which in the normal person inhibit the development of these gifts. They are almost beyond doubt to be looked upon as releases of powers normally suppressed. The instrument is there, but it is 'stopt down.'

"The scents of flowers or fruits, the finely repeated divisions that give its quality to the wool of the merino, or, in an analogous case, the multiplicity of quills to the tail of the fantail pigeon, are in all probability other examples of such releases. . . . . .

"Somewhat reluctantly, and rather from a sense of duty, I have devoted most of this address to the evolutionary aspects of genetic research. We can not keep these things out of our heads, tho sometimes we wish we could.

"The outcome, as you will have seen, is negative, destroying much that till lately passed for gospel. Destruction may be useful, but it is a low kind of work. We are just about where Boyle was in the seventeenth century. We can dispose of alchemy, but we can not make more than a quasichemistry. We are awaiting our Priestley and our Mendeleeff."

THE RECORD SALT CROP—The production of salt in the United States in the year just past exceeds the ten-million-dollar mark in value and breaks the record, according to information given out by the U. S. Geological Survey in its *Press Bulletin* (Washington, August). Says this publication:

"The marketed production of salt in the United States, including Hawaii and Porto Rico, in 1913 reached the record-breaking total of 34,399,298 barrels of 280 pounds each, or 4,815,902 short tons. The value of the product was $10,123,139. These figures are the greatest yet recorded by the United States Geological Survey for the salt industry in the United States, and they represent an increase of 3 per cent. in quantity produced and of nearly 8 per cent. in value compared with 1912. Salt occurs in two distinct ways—as rock salt in beds or associated with bedded or sedimentary rocks, and in solution, as in sea-water or in brines or bitterns. A very large part of the salt production is derived by converting the natural rock salt into brine, which is then pumped to the surface and evaporated. The two main methods of obtaining salt are the mining of rock salt and the evaporation of salt-bearing solutions. Rock salt is produced chiefly by deep shaft mining."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EFFECTIVE SUBMARINE SIGNALS

AN ELECTRIC OSCILLATOR which, when attached to the inner skin of a ship, sends out a tone that can be heard on board another vessel five to thirty miles away, has been invented by Prof. R. A. Fessenden. P. Harvey Middleton, who describes this device in the pages of *Popular Electricity and Modern Mechanics* (New York, September), asserts that it might have averted all of the terrible marine disasters of the past two years—the sinking of the *Titanic*, the burning of the *Volturno*, the loss of the *Empress of Ireland*, and the collision of the *New York* and *Pretoria*, all of which, he says, were due to the absence of reliable means of warning vessels in fogs of the proximity of danger. Of Professor Fessenden's apparatus he says:

Illustrations by courtesy of "Popular Electricity and Modern Mechanics."

IT MIGHT HAVE AVERTED GREAT SEA DISASTERS.

The new submarine signal that tells of approaching ships or icebergs. In the view above it is being used as a telephone.

"The sound is produced in the oscillator by the vibration of the diaphragm itself, this motion being produced by electrical impulses induced in a copper cylinder inside the casing, which hangs free in an electromagnet. The motion, 1-1000th of an inch, is given at the rate of 500 per second. The receiving oscillator is practically a duplicate of the sender, excepting that the action is reversed; in this case the diaphragm excites a telephonic apparatus within as it receives vibrations from the water.

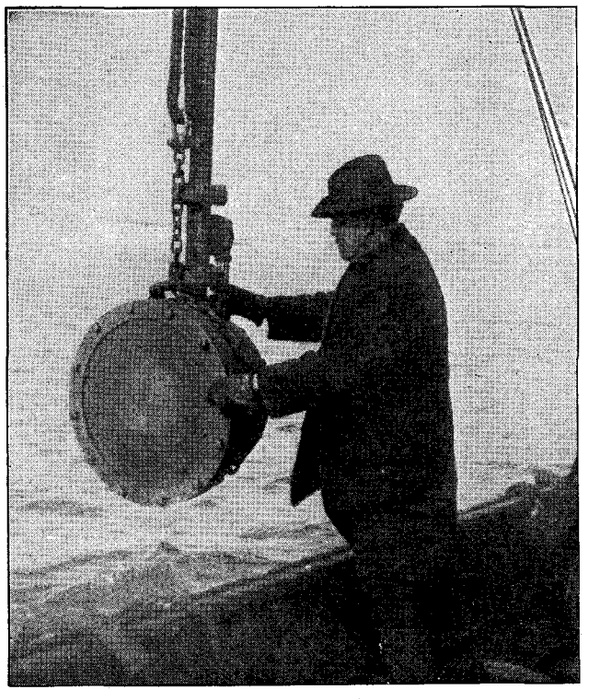
"This oscillator is a development of the submarine-bell system of signaling, the serious defect of which, it is said, was that it only enabled vessels to receive the sounds made by bells located on buoys and light-ships, leaving the problem of ship-to-ship communication still to be solved. This oscillator will, however, not only enable a moving ship to communicate with another moving ship, but will also receive the submarine-bell sounds.

"Signals transmitted through the air have proved powerless to prevent collisions and avoid icebergs, owing to the fact that air does not transmit sound uniformly. It varies in density, and columns and bodies of air at different densities reflect and refract sound so that when heard it may not truly indicate the direction from which it comes, and it often skips over spaces where it can not be heard at all. H. J. W. Fay is authority for the statement that between 900 and 1,000 vessels were wrecked from 1893 to 1902 by aberrations of sound or by being drawn on a false course by the echo, the loss in property amounting to fifty-seven millions of dollars and over 500 lives being lost. The transmission of sound through the medium of the ocean itself is the only safe method, and it is four times quicker than through the air.

"On June 3 the collier *Devereux*, of the Metropolitan Coal Company's fleet, rounded Cape Cod. About 9:30 P.M. she began sounding a Fessenden oscillator installed for test purposes, using alternately an oscillator on the port and another on the starboard. At Boston Light-ship the tug *Neponset* was lying, with Professor Fessenden and a number of newspaper men aboard. A receiving oscillator was hung overboard from a davit. Almost immediately the *Devereux's* signal was heard, carried across Massachusetts Bay, the Morse dot and dash sounds being clear and unmistakable. By prearrangement the *Devereux* sounded first her port oscillator, with the letter 'M S,' over and over, for five minutes. Then she switched to her starboard oscillator, sounding 'G O.' After five minutes more she left an interval of five minutes of silence. Then the process was repeated and she kept it up all the way across the bay. Just as her lights appeared to those on the tug the sound became so strong that, tho the ship could not be seen, the sound of her signals could be heard distinctly by the men on the tug's deck, coming up out of the water. That they were not conveyed by the air was demonstrated by going down into the tug's forepeak, where the sounds were much louder.

"Earlier in the day, with two tugs equipped with oscillators anchored near each other, messages were sent by means of the human voice transmitted under water. The next day the writer was present in the workshops of the Submarine Signal Company at Boston, when Professor Fessenden played a phonograph record on a machine in a small room at the end of the shop, with the door closed. The sound of Melba's voice came clear and distinct from the center of a tank filled with water, to which an oscillator was attached, a hundred feet away from the room in which the record was playing.

"That this oscillator would have prevented the sinking of the *Titanic* was fairly proved in a series of tests conducted this spring on the Grand Banks from the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Miami*, engaged in ice-patrol service, when Professor Fessenden was able, by timing the echo returned from the transmitting apparatus, to compute the depth of soundings, and not only the proximity of icebergs, but the approximate distance of the icebergs from the vessel."



THE OSCILLATOR.

Its tones can be heard on a vessel five to thirty miles away.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUTTER FROM A TREE

A SO-CALLED "butter-tree" is described in a recent report by United States Consul Yerby, from Sierra Leone, Africa. The product, he thinks, may become an important export, and it is already used, in Europe, to make an artificial butter. Says an editorial writer in *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville, Ky.), commenting on Mr. Yerby's report:

"The shea-tree produces a nut covered with a soft pulp, which is in turn covered with a smooth skin easily removable when the nut ripens. The pulp is sweet and wholesome. It may, perhaps, be used for the manufacture of alcohol, says the Consul. The nut is about 60 per cent. 'butter,' which is edible. The tree begins bearing at the age of fifteen years and reaches its full capacity at about twenty-five years. The butter plantation then lasts indefinitely if jungle fires do not get it.

"Chocolate manufacturers in Europe could easily absorb the product of a greatly enlarged cultivation of the shea-tree, in the opinion of Mr. Yerby. Candles and soap, he says, may also be made of it.

"Three products of a single tree so widely different in use and requirements suggest too great versatility upon the part of the tree which might otherwise seem a useful servant of mankind. In Sierra Leone, no doubt, nearly everything that will lubricate a biscuit so that it may be swallowed easily rates as butter. But discriminating palates will not be enticed by a substance with which a man may scrub his face and hands prior to the discussion of the evening meal, light the dining-room during the meal, or butter the sliced bread when the meal is in progress.

"Sundry varieties of synthetic butter have long been money-makers in America, among them oleomargarine. But nothing other than real butter meets the reasonable demand of any one who has been brought up on a dairy farm, or on dairy products. The butter-tree sounds marvelous, but a little too much so to create the belief that the time may come when shea-tree plantations in British West Africa will produce a competitor for the genuine article."

UNCLEAN SODA-FOUNTAINS—Dirty methods at soda-water fountains are reprobated in a note by *American Medicine* (New York, July), which intimates that they should receive more attention from health authorities than they now do. Says this paper:

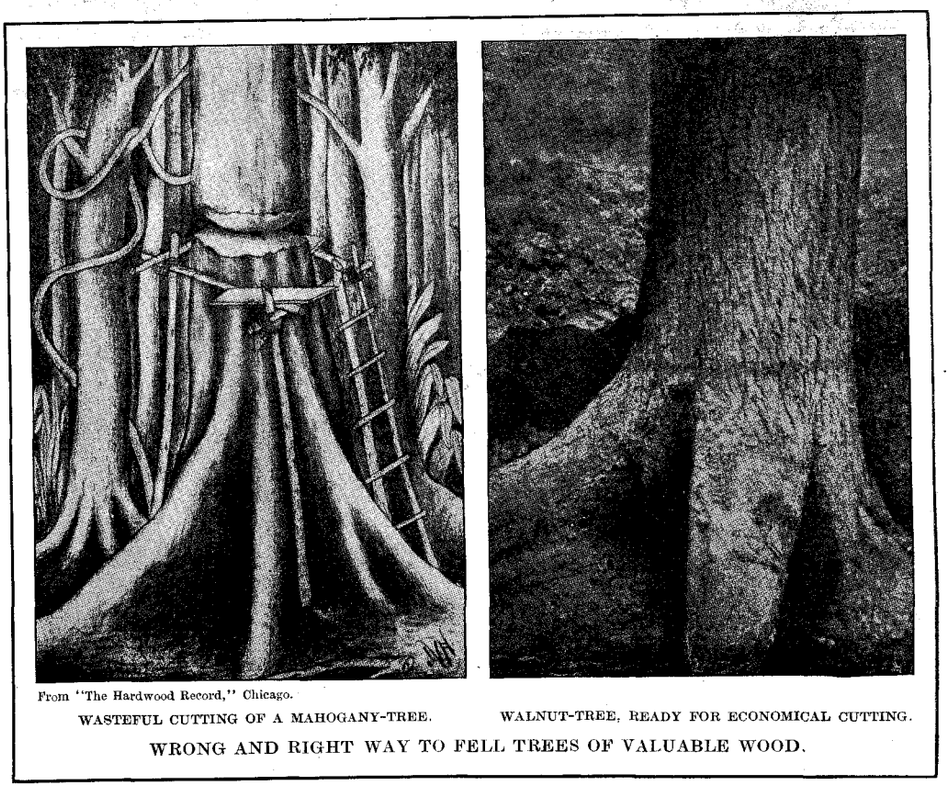
"Frequent mention is made of the matter in the daily press, and we must say that the complaints are often well founded. The glasses after being used are merely dipt in a sink of dirty water and are presented to the next customer with the greasy lip-marks of the last one still on them. In times of epidemics of infections of the throat there must be many cases contracted this way—indeed, it is a danger at all times, not to mention the disgusting filthiness of the custom. It is so easy to install flowing water in an apparatus which will effectively cleanse the glasses that we are surprized that all fountains are not thus equipped anyhow.

"Perhaps the patrons of these places might drive the offenders out of business by refusing to buy of them and inducing their friends to join in a boycott for decency as well as good health. Then we might also take up the matter of flies, and force the merchants so to cover or screen the drinking utensils that patrons will not be compelled to use those which have had the dirty insects crawling over them."

THE VALUE OF STUMPS

WOOD of the most contorted grain—the most valuable for decorative purposes—is to be found in the lower part of the trunk of hardwood trees, nearest to the roots. This part is frequently wasted in cutting, because it is difficult to remove. A correspondent of *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago, July 25), signing himself "J. V. H.," calls attention to this fact and suggests that lumbermen should put a stop to this waste. He contributes two pertinent illustrations and thus comments upon them:

"This drawing represents a mahogany-tree that stood near Camp Vaca, on the headwaters of the Belize River, about 30 miles northeast of Lake Petin, Guatemala, Central America. It is a typical representative of the mahogany-tree, as it grows in that country. The picture shows the extremely wasteful method of the natives in felling timber by erecting a platform (or barbecue, as they call it) with poles bound together with tie-vine. On this the chopper stands, and is so elevated that he can cut a great notch around the tree, clear above the great buttresses, or brace roots, sometimes called spines. Nature strengthens the stumps and crotches of trees by knitting and twisting the fiber, and increasing the thickness of the annular layers of the growth of woody substance at points where falls the greatest strain. Thus every tree has been given a stump and crotch figure common to itself. From both of these in walnut we obtain a beautiful and valuable veneer, and from the crotches or fans of the mahogany has been produced a rare style of fancy veneer that has been prized very highly for a long time, and is still in demand. Why not utilize its stump?



From "The Hardwood Record," Chicago.

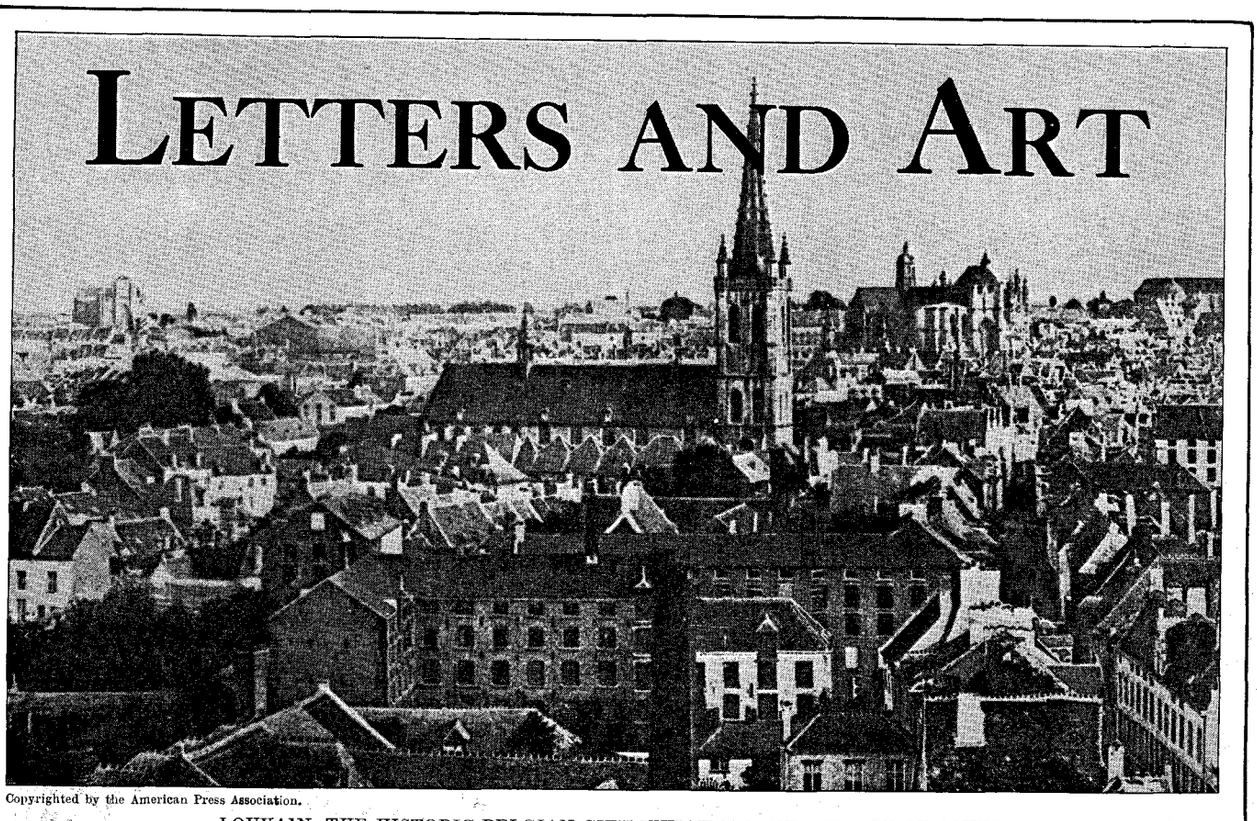
WASTEFUL CUTTING OF A MAHOGANY-TREE. WALNUT-TREE, READY FOR ECONOMICAL CUTTING.

WRONG AND RIGHT WAY TO FELL TREES OF VALUABLE WOOD.

"This photograph represents a large walnut-tree, after the earth had been dug away in grubbing, thus exposing the side or spur roots so they can be chopped down on a line with the body of the butt log, thus saving the extreme butt or stump, the most valuable portion of all large walnut-trees and many small ones, if of a figured nature. This tree stood near the Arkansas River at Blackburn, in the Osage Nation, Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. The average gain in felling walnut by grubbing is about equal to the average loss in felling mahogany by cutting high stumps. . . . All walnut stumps can be cut off at a point considerably below the ground line, and not produce an objectionable amount of end grain in the veneer, and by cutting them in various ways are very productive of a fine product. This, I claim, is also true of mahogany, and it should be thoroughly tried out by experiment."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART

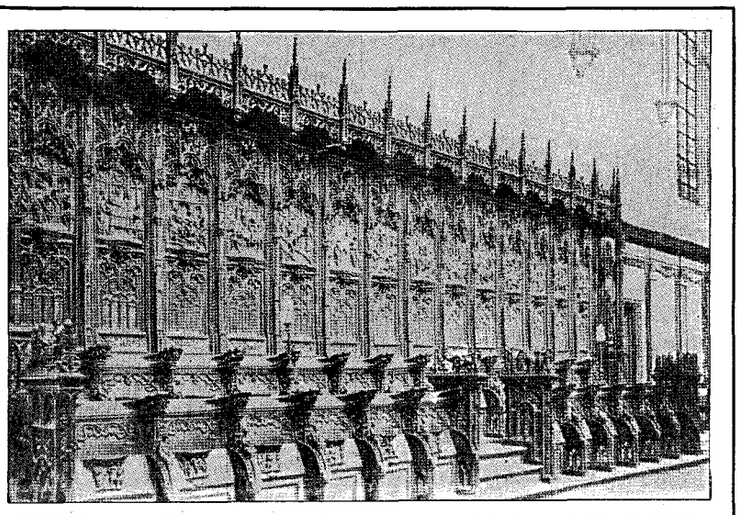


Copyrighted by the American Press Association.

LOUVAIN, THE HISTORIC BELGIAN CITY WHICH IS NOW A WASTE OF ASHES.

DESTRUCTION OF ART AT LOUVAIN

QUITE APART from the question of whether or not the burning of Louvain by the Germans was justified as a military expedient, art lovers in all parts of the world are mourning the artistic and historical treasures irreparably lost in the destruction of that ancient Belgian city. The Germans might say, on the one hand, that it was impossible to separate the art treasures in the stern exigencies of war, and, on the other, of course it is only natural that an English paper like the London *Daily Chronicle* should denounce this destruction as "treason to civilization" and "war on posterity to the remotest generations." For, says *The Chronicle*, "it is tragic for individuals to die, but in a few years we must each die, anyhow, and others will come after who may more than replace us; but these trophies and stepping-stones of the human soul need never have died; and now that they are dead, they are irreplaceable." Turning to the journals of neutral nations, we find echoes of the same feeling. Thus the Rotterdam *Telegraf* declares that in the devastation of Louvain "a wound that can never be healed" was inflicted "on the whole of civilized humanity." And the New York *Tribune* reminds us that while Napoleon robbed Italy of a wealth of pictures and statues, he was never guilty of the wanton destruction of works of art. The great works which he carried off still exist and are accessible to the world's art lovers—"partly in the Louvre, and partly in Italy, whither some of them were later returned." *The Tribune* continues, in a rather anti-German vein:



EXQUISITELY CARVED STALLS IN THE CHURCH OF ST. GERTRUDE.

"If the worst is true and the beautiful Hôtel de Ville at Louvain has gone with the rest of the city into smoldering ruins, the whole world is the poorer. It ranked as one of the most exquisite of late Gothic buildings in the Low Countries. The pictures in the town, while not of the first rank, were important examples of Flemish art.

"All Belgium is dotted with similar spots of beauty. Ghent with its Van Dycks, Antwerp with its Rubenses, its Musée Plantin—there is hardly a town or city in the whole district where German revenge can strike without injuring the whole human race, living and to come.

"It is an interesting suggestion which the London papers make—that if the Allies shall be successful, art treasures be taken from Germany and presented to Belgium to replace what has been wantonly destroyed. That is not reprisal. The razing of Nuremberg or the slashing of the Dresden Madonna would be a poor revenge. But the shifting of beauty from a nation whose army is an army of vandals to a nation better able to honor it would be a just punishment and a just recompense."

Another suggestion—one of prevention rather than compensation—is offered by Paul Ottet, president of the Union des Associations Internationales at Brussels, who seeks the aid of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the neutral Powers for the preservation of the museums and other treasure-houses of art, not only in Belgium but in all European cities which may be menaced by the war. In the New York *Telegraph* we read:

"M. Ottet points out that the United States is in a position to be of great assistance in this regard by securing the cooperation of other neutral nations and proffering to the belligerents a petition that all parties to the great conflict now in progress respect the wish of the whole intellectual world that these priceless indicia of the world's development and civilization's growth be everywhere preserved."

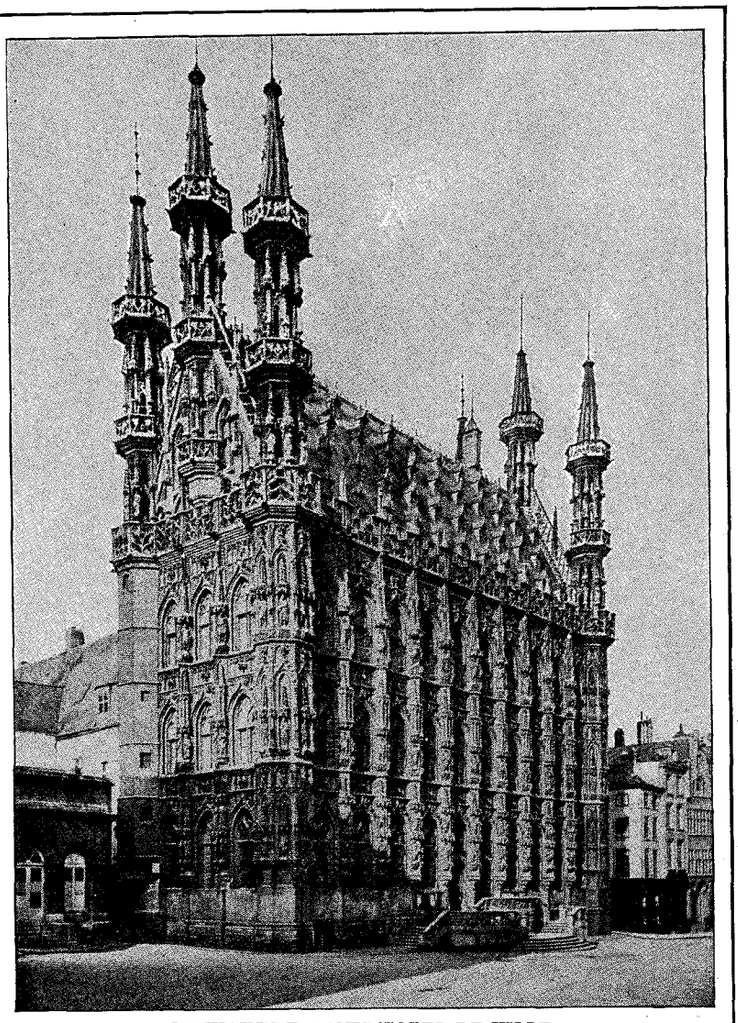
The Chicago *Evening Post*, after speaking of the priceless canvases by Rubens, Van Dyck, Franz Hals, and other masters that would be imperilled by the bombardment of Antwerp, goes on to say:

"All through Belgium, all through the country of the Franco-German border line, are towns and cities filled with treasures of art or history.

"Under the guns of both sides of the mighty conflict these pictures and shrines and storied buildings are exposed to destruction.

"We wish that it could be the office of the United States to beseech the great Powers of Europe to throw around the works of art in all the war zone the protection of general orders to their soldiery.

"Under the last Hague proposals, Article XXVIII, historic monuments and such things are supposed to be respected. But both Germany and France have accused each other of disregarding this convention."



LOUVAIN'S FAMOUS HOTEL DE VILLE.

This edifice, recognized as one of the most beautiful examples of the ornamental ogival style, was built by Mathieu de Layens about the middle of the fifteenth century. Reports have it that the Germans spared this building.

Returning to the specific case of Louvain, we find a graphic account of its destruction, by Richard Harding Davis, in the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Davis witnessed the tragedy from the window of a car in which he was held prisoner by the Germans. He writes in part:

"For two hours on Thursday night I was in what for six hundred years had been the city of Louvain. The Germans were burning it, and to hide their work kept us locked in the railroad carriages. But the story was written against the sky, was told to us by German soldiers incoherent with excesses; and we could read it in the faces of women and children being led to concentration camps and of citizens on their way to be shot.

"The Germans sentenced Louvain on Wednesday to become a wilderness, and with the German system and love of thoroughness they left Louvain an empty, blackened shell. The reason for this appeal to the torch and the execution of non-combatants, as given to me on Thursday morning by General von Lutwitz, military governor of Brussels, was this: On Wednesday, while the German military commander of the troops in Louvain was at the Hôtel de Ville talking to the burgomaster, a son of the burgomaster with an automatic pistol shot the chief of staff and German staff surgeons.

"Lutwitz claims this was the signal for the Civil Guard, in civilian clothes on roofs, to fire upon the German soldiers in the open square below. He said also the Belgians had quick-firing guns, brought from Antwerp. As for a week the Germans had occupied Louvain and closely guarded all approaches, the story that there was any gun-running is absurd.

"Fifty Germans were killed and wounded. For that, said Lutwitz, Louvain must be wiped out. . . . . .

"No one defends the sniper. But because ignorant Mexicans, when their city was invaded, fired upon our sailors, we did not destroy Vera Cruz. Even had we bombarded Vera Cruz, money could have restored it. Money can never restore Louvain. Great architects and artists, dead these six hundred years, made it beautiful, and their handiwork belonged to the world. With torch and dynamite the Germans have turned these masterpieces into ashes, and all the Kaiser's horses and all his men can not bring them back again.

"When by troop train we reached Louvain, the entire heart of the city was destroyed and fire had reached the Boulevard Tirlemont, which faces the railroad station. The night was windless, and the sparks rose in steady, leisurely pillars, falling back into the furnace from which they sprang. In their work the soldiers were moving from the heart of the city to the outskirts, street by street, from house to house. . . .

"On the high ground rose the broken spires of the Church of St. Pierre and the Hôtel de Ville, and descending like steps were row beneath row of houses, roofless, with windows like blind eyes. The fire had reached the last row of houses, those on the Boulevard de Jodigne. Some of these were already cold, but others sent up steady, straight columns of flame. In others at the third and fourth stories the window curtains still hung, flowers still filled the window-boxes, while on the first floor the torch had just passed and the flames were leaping."

Louvain, a town of about 42,000 inhabitants, is described by the Chicago *Tribune* as "one of the quaintest and most picturesque memorials of the days of feudalism." The Chicago paper goes on to say of it—

"There was hardly a building within the ramparts but breathed the air of some romance of the Middle Ages or marked a stepping-stone in its stirring history. Once before war robbed it of its commercial prestige, only to permit it to rise, phenixlike, as the center of learning during the sixteenth century. At the opening of the present war it still boasted of the largest university in Belgium, in which thousands of antique volumes and prints were stored. Its museums and its churches housed scores of paintings of the old Flemish masters.

"Louvain has passed through successive periods of culture

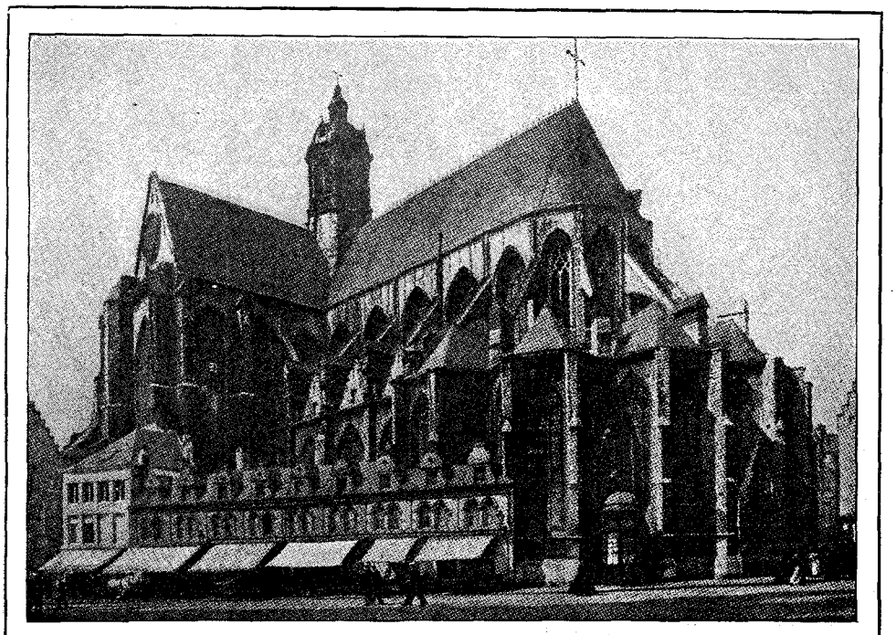
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and barbarity ever since Julius Cæsar established a permanent camp there during his campaigns against the Belgians and the Germans.

"In the eleventh century it became the residence of the long line of Dukes of Brabant, and was the capital until Brussels wrested this distinction from it during an uprising of weavers against their feudal masters.

"In the fourteenth century it had gained a population of between 100,000 and 150,000, and there were no fewer than 2,400 woolen manufactories. The weavers were a turbulent lot, however, and when they rose against the Duke Wencelaus he conquered them and forced thousands of them to flee to Holland and England. It was then that Brussels became the capital and Louvain lost its prestige as a center of the cloth-making industry.

"Scholars began to pour into the town, however, to glean what learning they could from the old parchments and books which its castles contained. In 1423 Duke John IV. of Brabant founded Louvain University. Students flocked there from all over the world. In the sixteenth century it had 4,000 students and forty-three colleges. . . . . .



THE CHURCH OF ST. PIERRE, LOUVAIN.

"The library occupied a large room with fine wood panels, carved in intricate designs. It held 150,000 volumes and thousands of manuscripts, valuable beyond price. In the center of the room stood a colossal group representing a scene from the Flood, sculptured by Geerts in 1839.

"One block to the north of the university is the Grande Place, on which faced the Hôtel de Ville, one of the finest examples of the late Gothic style of architecture in Europe. It surpassed the town halls of Bruges, Brussels, and Ghent in elegance of detail and harmony of design. It was erected in 1448 by Mathieu de Layens, and it was from the upper windows of this building that thirteen magistrates of noble birth were hurled to their death on the spears of the populace in the streets below during the weavers' uprising.

"Across the Grande Place stood the church of St. Pierre, a magnificent type of the Gothic style built on a cruciform plan and flanked by chapels holding reliquaries of the saints, life-sized wooden figures, and priceless carvings and paintings. There might have been seen the works of Van Papenhoven, Roger van der Weyden, Dierick Bouts, and De Layens.

"Four other churches in the town, all centuries old, held treasures equally as valuable from the historical standpoint. They were the churches of St. Jacques, St. Quentin, St. Michael, and St. Gertrude."

According to a rather bitter statement by Frank Jewett Mather, the well-known American art critic, Louvain "contained more beautiful works of art than the Prussian nation has produced in its entire history."

GERMAN IDEALISM IN THE BALANCE

EVERYWHERE in America are found sympathy and admiration for "German culture and civilization." It is feared that whatever the outcome of the trial at arms the delicate flowers of this growth must be crusht. The German Chancellor himself fears for it, and appeals to the American people on the ground that German culture and civilization are fighting for their life "against a half-Asiatic and slightly cultured barbarism." The American hears these pleas with concern and thinks of Goethe and Schiller and of German idealism, and feels that here is a world that must be saved. But one of our most thoughtful papers asks if German idealism has not already given way somewhat to commercialism, materialism, and militarism. In fact, the Springfield *Republican* finds in this lowering of ideals the explanation of Germany's appeal to arms. To readers who may think such a charge unfriendly to Germany it might be said that this New England daily spoke even more strongly of the decay of American idealism in our war with Spain, so its words may be taken as the faithful wounds of a friend. Moreover, its contention is based upon purely German authority. They are the very teachers Germany has sent us, and it appears that we have only half comprehended their meaning. *The Republican* quotes from an essay written by Prof. Kuno Francke, of Harvard, about seven years ago, and says that "it helps wonderfully to explain how the war came to pass." The German professor has lately been doing his part to defend his nation and his Emperor from blame for the war. Seven years ago the Professor asserted—what *The Republican* ventures to think he would be wary of affirming now—that "the idealism of Schiller is out of date in Germany." We read on:

"In the last years, the great poet was occupied with a 'Hymn to Germany,' which he never completed:

"'Apparently Schiller wanted to proclaim the greatness of Germany in the midst of national disasters; he wanted to tell his people, threatened in its very existence by the Napoleonic invasion, that there was still a hope left for it; he wanted to contrast the brute force of military prowess with the eternal achievements of literature and art. Bereft of political power, he says, the German has found his worth in another sphere, a sphere of his own; and even if the empire should crumble to pieces, German greatness would remain unimpaired. To him, the German, the highest destiny has been set. He has been chosen by the world spirit, in the midst of temporary struggles, to devote his work to the eternal structure of human culture, to give permanence to what the fleeting moment brings.'

"How strangely out of date, says Dr. Francke, do those words seem: 'Now the question is, "Will the new era of popular prosperity and national self-assertion result in a reawakening of spiritual strivings also?"' That was in 1907; to-day national self-assertion seems to lead rather to another kind of strife. A strong central government based on military power, a benevolent bureaucracy, a robust imperialism, this is the dominant German ideal of to-day; the ideals of Schiller's time are threadbare and antiquated:

"'The brotherhood of nations has no particular charm for the German of the twentieth century. Enlightenment? The time has long passed when this word thrilled the élite of the nation beyond any other. We have come to see that, priceless a possession as intellectual enlightenment is, it is after all not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

without its dangers, and easily leads the masses to materialism and moral indifference.'

"Nor is freedom any longer a word to conjure with; even the Socialist demands not freedom, but justice. Nationality appeals more to the modern German than human brotherhood or enlightenment or freedom, but having been achieved it has ceased to be an ideal. The song 'What is the German Fatherland?' no longer makes the German heart beat faster. Industrial progress and supremacy engage the keenest and best trained minds of the country, but can hardly be called an ideal without adding social justice, and this Dr. Francke leaves as the summing up of the modern German ideal.

"The old vague longing for enlightenment which inspired Schiller has gone: 'The increased struggle of life, the quicker pulsation of blood, the greater tension of will and intellect, all of which are characteristic features of modern society, are bringing about, in Germany as much as anywhere else to-day, a new type of man and of woman.'"

There have been other changes in Germany hardly less significant. According to the Springfield paper:

"Bismarck, man of blood and iron, was a profoundly religious man, and often said that if he were not a believer in his religion, he would be a democrat. But even in Bismarck's day religion was losing its hold: 'In America and England questions of the higher life are still very largely bound up with the Church; it is hardly conceivable that spiritual problems should arise in either of these countries without the Church trying to meet them. In Germany, the Church has ceased to be a moral leader; it has sunk back to the position of a defender of creeds.' Does not this perhaps explain the moral shock which the brutal invasion of Belgium gave to America, and the difficulty of more realistic Germany in comprehending such an outcry over an injustice which statecraft had pronounced useful? It may explain, too, why Professor Münsterberg, a strong exponent of imperial ideals, finds the Americans so sentimental and idealistic as compared with the Germans of to-day. And in return no writer has done so much as Dr. Münsterberg in the past ten years to make Americans aware that a new Germany, a Germany with a hard cutting edge, had replaced the Germany which since Emerson America had been admiring.

"To the same effect other Germans have testified. In 1902 Dr. Wolf von Schierbrand wrote in an American magazine:

"'The whole spirit has greatly changed in German schools and higher educational institutions. This is but natural in a nation whose conditions of life have been so greatly modified of late. And this change is even more noticeable among the students and pupils than among their teachers. The spirit of bold militarianism is rampant among these boys and young men. For the specific form it has taken *Streberthum* has been coined in Germany, which in its generally accepted meaning stands for a hard striving after material success, no matter what the means employed to that end. There is, indeed, no disguising the fact that German youth of to-day is no longer distinguished for that idealism, that love of science and knowledge for their own sake, which formed one of the prime characteristics until not many years ago. The present generation of young Germans has discarded old aims and ideals, and indulges no longer in ideals of any kind. They are severely matter-of-fact. This change is most pronounced among the university students."

Each of these writers, *The Republican* reminds us, has "come out loyally in this crisis in defense of Germany and Austria, and with this loyalty nobody can fail to sympathize, but—

"Their words written before the crisis, words so frank that possibly they would not be written now, go far to explain how the crisis came about. Germany's advocates appeal to 'German culture' almost as tho it put Germany necessarily in the right—the Imperial Chancellor in his appeal to foreign opinion had really little else to urge. But it would be a more convincing appeal if German spokesmen had not for years been disowning Schiller:

> Das ist nicht des Deutschen Grosse
> Obzu iegen mit dem Schwert.

"With the growth of material wealth and the decay of spiritual ideals, with the decline of democracy and the evolution of a militant imperialism, modern Germany as interpreted by these Germans has become a dangerous aggressive force. That the average German is peaceably disposed does not affect the case, if organization and ideals make for war. Schiller might deny that German greatness lay in conquest by the sword, but Schiller, as we have seen on unimpeachable authority, is out of date."

AN ENGLISHMAN SPEAKS FOR GERMANY

IF THE GERMAN would secure sympathy for his "fight for existence and for civilization," his advocate is perhaps to be found in one of the nations now ranged with his enemies. Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, the English publicist and author, writes for the London *Nation* (August 15), a statement o "how it looks to Germany." The nation itself, he declares, "did not desire war, and certainly they did not expect it." Mr. Nevinson was traveling in Germany when the trouble began, and he reports "the whole population that can afford holidays was out holiday-making." "They hurried home. They knew the awful loss that must befall nearly every family in such a war as this, when it is estimated that 9,000,000 men between twenty and fifty will be called up for service of one kind or another." But for two generations they have been brought up to expect this terrible hour. "They have heard the great songs of the 'War of Liberation' from the cradle. All can sing the national songs of 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and 'Deutschland, Deutschland, über Alles,' as musicians would have them sung." Furthermore:

"They have imprest upon them from childhood the text of Scharnhorst's army reform, 'All the inhabitants of a country are its born defenders.' By nature an orderly and patient people, very submissive to authority, they have accepted the army discipline as a national necessity, and it has become part of themselves. They are not bellicose, but the military spirit has certainly been encouraged by their admired Kaiser's phrases about 'the mailed fist' and 'the shining armor,' or by Bismarck's phrases about 'Blood and iron,' and 'Words are not soldiers; speeches are not battalions.' It has been further encouraged by historians of the Treitschke school, and by the romantic thinkers, like the Kaiser himself, who brood over the glories of Charlemagne and the adventures of medieval knighthood. Nietzsche, with his German superman and his contempt for the gentler qualities of self-denial, has had his effect.

"So it is a rough school under which the German is brought up, and there is no denying its oppressive and brutalizing side. Strong and conspicuous individuality is likely to be destroyed under it, and genius seldom emerges. But to understand the German nature we must recognize the long pressure of the fear which is now being realized. Germans fear for their lives, for their rapidly increasing prosperity, for their learning, their schools, their way of life—everything that they call their culture or civilization. In the Socialist leader's speech, there was a friendly reference to 'our brothers in France.' The mention of Russian despotism was received with tumultuous applause. That distinction is significant. In all this terrible crisis, almost the only ray of light is the disappearance of the German people's old enmity to the French. What hatred exists is directed entirely against Russia. There is no national feeling against France. That is a signal for future hope.

"When I was coming down from the Transvaal to the Natal frontier a few days before the Boer War, General Joubert said to me at parting, 'The heart of my soul is bloody with sorrow.' I write as an Englishman who thinks that if we had stood by and watched Belgium violated and France bled to the white without one effort in their defense we should never have been able to look the world in the face again. But when I think of Germany and all she has been to us, I say with Joubert, 'The heart of my soul is bloody with sorrow.' Goethe, reproached for not having written war-songs against the French, once replied:

"'In my poetry I have never shammed (*nie affectirt*). How could I have written songs of hate without hatred? I did not hate the French, tho I thanked God when we got rid of them. How could I, to whom civilization and barbarism are the only distinctions of importance, hate a nation which is one of the most civilized on earth?'

"The words came to my mind the other day as the train slowly dragged us through Germany after our escape from Berlin. From the carriage I could see the pleasant German villages and the old German towns, where I had so often been happy with country people and students in years when I thought the German mind held the secret of the universe. I was wrong; but I do not regret the time I spent among Germans in the search. There they were still—the well-built houses with high roofs, the well-cultured fields, the woods and low hills, murmuring of fairy-land."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Copyrighted by the American Press Association.

THE NEW POPE, BENEDICT XV.

By its election of Cardinal Giacomo della Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna, to succeed the late Pope Pius X., remarks the New York *Evening Post*, the Sacred College of Cardinals "has sustained its record of making an unexpected choice." The new Pontiff has worn the red hat for only three months, having been made a cardinal on May 30 of this year, and it is only seven years since he became an archbishop. Hence his election, we are told, came as a great surprize. As an indication of how little was known of him in this country, the New York *Times* points out that "in the 'Catholic Encyclopedia,' which was completed early this year, not a line about him is printed." Dispatches state that he was born on November 21, 1854, in Pegli, in the Diocese of Genoa, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1878. Unlike his predecessor, he is of noble blood, being the son of the Marchese della Chiesa. In his ecclesiastical career he has been closely associated with the late Cardinal Rampolla, whose secretary he was for several years. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar-General of the New York Archdiocese, exprest to a representative of the New York *Times* the opinion that, as a logical result of this association with Cardinal Rampolla, the new Pope would be inclined to adopt a policy closer to that of Leo XIII. than to that of Pius X.—in other words, that he would "be more active and participate to a greater extent in the affairs of the world than did his immediate predecessor." "In fact," Mgr. Mooney went on to say, "this probably had something to do with his election, for the Cardinals must naturally have sought for a man who was best equipped to cope with the perturbed conditions in Europe at the present time." The New York *Sun* points out that the new Pope, who has chosen to be known as Benedict XV., is "in the prime of life, bred to a wide scope of affairs, close to Cardinal Merry del Val, and a friend of cordial relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal." "Like his predecessor," says *The Times*, "Pope Benedict is a formidable enemy of Modernism."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Copyrighted by the International News Service.

TWO HARVESTS. SOLDIERS ENTRENCHING IN A FIELD WHERE REAPERS ARE STILL AT WORK.

"THE COLLAPSE OF CIVILIZATION"

THE IRONY of eight avowedly Christian nations plunging into such a war as now devastates Europe was emphasized in our issue of August 29, under the query, "Has Christianity Broken Down?" Now the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, writing in the New York *Christian Work and Evangelist* (Undenominational), describes the conflict, from the scene of which he has just returned, as the temporary collapse of Christian civilization. As he sees it, "Christianity has been thrown to the dogs, and the nations have gone mad." As an immediate result of this insanity "we have the sight, in the twentieth century of Christ's Church, of eight nations doing their best to annihilate one another, while at the same time the good people in every one of these nations, previous to the sudden spread of the war fever, bore no ill will to the good people of the other nations—indeed, had much good will." In a flash, with the apparent inconsequence of things happening in a dream, came the change. Says Dr. Lynch:

"In a moment, almost without premonition, millions of men on the Continent have become frenzied, and with wild eyes, with bestial thirst for blood, and with savage yells, are rushing to rip their brothers' bowels out. Women are rushing from besieged and burning cities with little babies in their arms, and little, cold, hungry, tired boys and girls, hardly old enough to walk, trying to keep up. Poverty stares millions in the face—poverty not only during this war, but during long years to come. Thousands of women are to be widowed, millions of little children are to be left fatherless. Natural affections are already blotted out, and their place being taken by strange, cruel lusts and passions. The virtue of women will be a free commodity for all soldiers. Drunkenness has already spread throughout these lands in a mad orgy. All industry will be ruined. Thousands of farms and villages will be laid waste. Thousands of schools and churches will be blown up. Hatreds will be engendered which will keep Europe irritated fifty years after the peace of exhaustion shall come. The commerce of the world will be all upset. The general morality of Europe will be lowered to a point where the churches will have to begin all over again and work a hundred years to restore it. Already thousands of atheists have been made. Almost every other man we have met in Europe this last week has shook his head with sadness and said: 'What's the good of Christianity if it can not stop this sort of thing.' It is as if the Devil and all his angels have taken complete possession of Europe."

Dr. Lynch does not evade this challenge to Christianity. We read:

"What does it all mean? It means many things. First of all, it means that there is something the matter with our Christianity, or else that we are not presenting it truly. For it seems to have no power whatever over men or nations when any real provocative of men's passions comes. Most of these millions of men who are now drunk with lust of killing, and hoarsely shouting for their brother's blood, have been calling themselves Christians, and have most of them been taught in Christian schools and churches. And in a day it is all forgotten, and if one who remembers dares suggest, as a few did suggest in the various parliaments and in the press, that we remember our religion, he is hooted down. Is it that the human heart is too desperately wicked for even Christianity to control it when the deepest passions of all, revenge and lust of blood, are aroused? Is it that it can find only a few in *each community*—which is all it has yet done—whom it can fully regenerate? Or is it that we have been concerned too much with dealing with those sins which are more easily uprooted and controlled, and have neglected to uproot those awful, fiendish, demoniacal passions that burst forth at such a time as this? Or have we

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in our endeavor to inculcate righteousness in our personal dealing with our brother of our own land neglected altogether to eradicate the beast out of men which such a crisis as this reveals as only slumbering. For the thousands of men we saw howling in all the cities of Europe were not men any longer. They had become beasts. The beast could even be seen in their eyes. They howled for only three things: drink, women, and blood of their brothers. Perhaps there has got to be a wholly new presentation of Christianity before these things can be stopt. Perhaps we have got really to teach what Christ himself taught, namely, that love of all Christians for each other, all men of good will for one another, must transcend race, nationality, and every other bond. We have never dared preach this, altho it was continually on Christ's lips. He even went further, and said it must transcend family ties. It would be as

THE REAPERS.
—Ripley in the New York *Globe*.

impossible for one Christian to kill another, did we really believe in Christ and accept his Gospel, as it would be for a man to kill his mother. Another thing which we think every American of the fifty who got this first sight of war has come to feel is that our religion has broken down in its psychology, that our Gospel has been addrest to a man who does not exist, that our sermons have been preached to an imaginary man. We have been preaching to men as highly respectable, on the whole good, some of them saintly, while as a matter of fact this has been only seeming. They have seemed this because great temptations have not roused them from their sleep. No one who came across Europe within the last month can ever hold this easy faith again. Men are beasts; cruel, lustful, revengeful, ravening, just as the Gospel represents them. There are exceptions, but in most of us the beast lies just below the surface, and nothing but a regeneration which shall sweep through men's souls as a wind from heaven can make them clean."

Another theory "dissipated forever" by this cataclysm, according to Dr. Lynch, is the idea that "the way to get justice or peace is to prepare for war." And "the kind of patriotism the nations of Europe have been cherishing is discredited also." For—

"This whole miserable business has arisen out of a perverted patriotism, a race consciousness raised to the power of madness. It was a Servian 'patriot,' a devotee of 'Greater Servia,' who threw the bomb that stirred Austria to revenge. All through Europe there is this patriotism which makes a God of one's country and declares there is no other god, which is forever imputing intrigues and schemes to other countries, which goes into fervors about one's own country that exasperate other countries, which would clamor for little rights for one's own country and bring on a war, regardless of the effect it would have upon six or eight innocent countries; which puts love of country above love of one's country being right, and which talks more about love of country than it does about love of God and all his children. This awful tragedy, beyond anything since Napoleon's day, is the result of this sort of patriotism. The time has come to lift this quality up into something high, noble, and universal. We are glad the report of the Federal Council delegates at Constance to the churches of America emphasizes this need of Christianizing patriotism."

The lesson of it all is that nations must live up to the same rules of conduct that their people observe as individuals:

"One thing even the blind can see lies at the root of all this calamity of the nations, and that is our neglect to preach the one truth on which any lasting order of justice or peace can be reared, namely, that nations must be amenable to the same Christian ethics that govern the relationships of men. There can be no double standard of ethics in the kingdom of God. Right must be right and wrong be wrong throughout the whole universe of men. If it is wrong for men to steal, it is just as criminal for big nations to seize little ones. If it is wrong for men to murder, it is wrong for nations to kill and destroy weaker nations, or men in any nation. If it is un-Christian for men to settle their disputes with their fists, it is wrong for nations to adjust their quarrels by iron fists on sea or land. If it is Christian for a man to negotiate all questions with his brother in the sweet Christian spirit of forbearance, charity, even forgiveness, what else can be Christian for nations? We have not believed this, we have not preached it in our pulpits, or taught it in our schools. We are going to learn it now in this year of agony. Every pulpit should reiterate it every week."

FOR A SPIRITUAL CENSUS

A SERIOUS DEFECT in the numerical church census taken by the United States Government, according to a minister who writes in the New York *Presbyterian Examiner*, is the fact that it ignores the questions of largest interest to Christian people. Believing that "it is far more important to know whether the Church is growing better than to learn whether it is growing bigger," he suggests a comprehensive "spiritual census." Experiments along this line, he says, have already been tried by three churches in three different cities, which circularized the members of their congregations with printed slips carrying "a number of leading and important questions" to be answered anonymously. Of these experiments and their results we read:

"The leading question upon a slip given out to heads of households was, 'Do you have family prayers?' And this was followed by another question, 'Did your parents maintain a family altar?' Despite the fact that one is everywhere met by the assertion that 'Family prayer is a thing of the past,' in the largest of the three churches located in a city of modest size, there were 12 per cent. more replying 'yes' to the first question than to the second. In the second church two-thirds of the older members replied that they had been brought up in households where family prayer was the rule, while of the generation still under parental control almost one-half reported that they had family prayers at home. In the third church the question was not properly printed, so that the comparison could not be carried out. But enough was gathered to make it certain that the family altar is not 'lost' and that its neglect is not a social necessity anywhere.

"Another fact brought out by these written questions was that 98 per cent. of all those responding had had a Christian mother, 90 per cent. a Christian father, and over 63 per cent. had been brought up in homes where family worship was the rule. The Church is perpetuated by the family. . . . . .

"In the three churches those who had 'read the whole Bible through' numbered 33 per cent., 50 per cent., and 55 per cent. Many of those who had not completed such reading were still quite youthful members. In the matter of New Testament reading, in one church 60 per cent., in a second 66, and in the third 75 per cent. had read the entire New Testament through.

"As to other helps toward religious nurture, in one church 30 per cent., in another 65, and in the third 75 per cent. of the families took religious papers or magazines."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

THE European war, during the first days of its course, brought from the poets of the United States many a passionate plea for peace and reproach for the battling nations. Strangely enough, the English poet whose attempt to justify the war is, as a work of art, most worthy of attention is that laureate of peace, Mr. Alfred Noyes.

The three sonnets quoted below were printed in the London *Daily Mail*. For an equally partizan poem on the German side our readers can turn to George Sylvester Viereck's "Wilhelm II., Prince of Peace," which we quoted in our issue of August 29.

The United Front

BY ALFRED NOYES

The Kaiser, in his reply to Belgium, has definitely placed it on record for all future ages that the destiny of Germany depends absolutely upon his right to violate guaranties, tear up treaties, and dishonor his own word. He himself has now definitely stated it in language which does not admit of any other interpretation; and the duty of nations that respect law, honor, and righteousness is now quite clear.

I

Thus only should it have come, if come it must;
Not with a riot of flags or a mob-born cry,
But with a noble faith, a conscience high
And pure and proud as heaven, wherein we trust,
We who have fought for peace, have dared the thrust
Of calumny for peace, and watched her die,
Her scutcheons rent from sky to outraged sky
By felon hands, and trampled into the dust.

We fought for peace, and we have seen the law
Canceled, not once, nor twice, by felon hands,
But shattered, again, again, and yet again
We fought for peace. Now, in God's name we draw
The sword, not with a riot of flags and bands;
But silence, and a mustering of men.

II

They challenge Truth. An Empire makes reply.
One faith, one flag, one honor, and one might.
From sea to sea, from height to war-worn height,
The old word rings out—to conquer, or to die.
And we shall conquer. Tho their eagles fly
Through heaven, around this ancient isle unite
Powers that were never vanquished in the fight,
The unconquerable Powers that can not lie.

But they who challenge Truth, Law, Justice, all
The bases on which God and man stand sure
Throughout all ages, fools!—they thought us torn
So far with discord that the blow might fall
Unanswered; and, while all those Powers endure
This is our answer: Unity and Scorn.

III

We trust not in the multitude of a host.
Nations that greatly builded, greatly stand.
In those dark hours, the Splendor of a Hand
Has moved behind the darkness, till that coast
Where hate and faction seemed to triumph most
Reveals itself—a buckler and a brand,
Our rough-hewn work, shining o'er sea and land,
But shaped to nobler ends than man could boast.
It is God's answer. Tho, for many a year,
This land forgot the faith that made her great,
Now, as her fleets cast off the North Sea foam,
Casting aside all faction and all fear,
Thrice-armed in all the majesty of her fate,
Britain remembers, and her sword strikes home.

The author of "A Wine of Wizardry" uses the sonnet form to express his feelings about the war, too, but he is not at all in agreement with Alfred Noyes. Mr. Sterling's sonnets are as partizan, in their different way, as those of the English poet. The pacifist attitude toward war is difficult to put into verse, but Mr. Sterling has done it with distinguished success. The poem appeared in the magazine and story section of the New York *World*.

To Europe

BY GEORGE STERLING

I

Beat back thy forfeit plowshares into swords.
It is not yet the far, seraphic Dream
Of peace made beautiful and love supreme.
For now the strong, unweariable chords
Of battle shake to thunder, and the hordes
Advance, where now the circling vultures scream.
The standards gather and the trumpets gleam;
Down the long hillside stare the mounted lords.

Now far beyond the tumult and the hate
The white-clad nurses and the surgeons wait
The backward currents of tormented life,
When on the waiting silences shall come
The screams of men, and, ere those lips are dumb,
The searching probe, the ligature and knife.

II

Was it for such, the brutehood and the pain,
Civilization gave her holy fire
Unto thy wardship, and the snowy spire
Of her august and most exalted fane?
Are these the harvests of her ancient rain
Men glean at evening in the scarlet mire,
Or where the mountain smokes, a dreadful pyre,
Or where the war-ship drags a bloody stain?

Are these thy votive lilies and their dews,
That now the outraged stars look down to see?
Behold them, where the cold prophetic damps
Congeal on youthful brows so soon to lose
Their dream of sacrifice to thee—to thee,
Harlot to Murder in a thousand camps!

III

Was it for this that loving men and true
Have labored in the darkness and the light
To rear the solemn temple of the Right
On Reason's deep foundations, bared anew
Long after the Cæsarian eagles flew
And Rome's last thunder died upon the Night?
Cuirassed, the cannon menace from the height;
Armored, the new-born eagles take the blue.

Wait not thy lords the avenging certain knell—
One with the captains and abhorrent fames
The echoes of whose conquests died in Hell?—
They that have loosened the ensanguined flood,
And whose malign and execrable names
The Angel of the Record writes in blood.

The defense of Liége, which inspired Mr. Stephen Phillips to the stirring lines recently reprinted in these columns, has been celebrated also by Mr. William Watson. His poem, in the London *Daily Chronicle*, has little novelty of phrase to commend it, but it has strength and grace. The two syllables that end every stanza give the poem a laconic emphasis almost military in its effect.

Liége

BY WILLIAM WATSON

Betwixt the foe and France was she,
France the immortal, France the Free,
The foe like one vast living sea
Drew nigh.

He dreamed that none his tide would stay,
But when he bade her to make way
She, through her cannon answered, "Nay,
Not I."

No tremor and no fear she showed;
She held the pass, she barred the road
While Death's unsleeping feet bestrode
The ground.

So long as deeds of noblest worth
Are sung 'mid joy and tears and mirth,
Her glory shall to the ends of earth
Resound.

Watched by a world that yearned to aid,
Lonely she stood but undismayed,
Resplendent was the part she played,
And pure.

Praised be her heroes, proud her sons;
She threw her souls into the guns.
Her name shall with the loveliest ones
Endure.

Prof. George Herbert Clarke, of the University of Tennessee, shows in his verse none of the aloofness from humanity which sometimes mars the work of poets who write in academic seclusion. His book "At the Shrine, and Other Poems" (Stewart & Kidd Company) contains many poems of thoughtful beauty.

Sometimes, as in the ecstatic song that follows, Professor Clarke leaves sonnets and other fixt forms for a musical and passionate verse that is free without being that abomination known as "free verse."

Daybreak

BY GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE

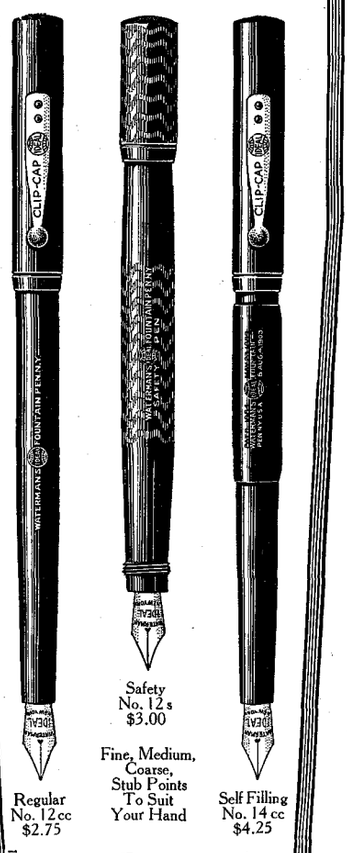
Sun! Sun! Sun! Sun!
Chorus of earth-birds, chorus of sky-birds, myriad matins begun,
Cross-tangled adventurous music, anthems of awe,
Of appeal, adoration: litanies now of law,
And now raptured singings of trust in the truth of the light,
The Lighter's proud power, and the rich-altared East, all bedight
With the glimmer, the glow, and the glory, till it mounts into flame,
And the mass-music mightily swells to the sovereign Name—
Sun!
As his garment, incredibly golden, the edge of the world has won,
And life is astir, and love is alive, and the sighing and sleeping are done!
Sun! Sun! Sun!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For School and Collegiate Use —

Waterman's Ideal FountainPen

The Standard Pen



Regular No. 12cc $2.75

Safety No. 12s $3.00

Fine, Medium, Coarse, Stub Points To Suit Your Hand

Self Filling No. 14cc $4.25

Every Waterman's Ideal is carefully made and thoroughly tested. It is the pen that dealers and pen users will tell you is made to last and give efficient results. Illustrated booklet mailed on request

$2.50 TO $50.00

SOLD BY BEST DEALERS EVERYWHERE

L. E. Waterman Company, 173 Broadway, New York

Boston Chicago San Francisco Montreal London

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TWENTY-SIX HOURS OF MARCHING MEN

WHAT is the German Army like? What is this Army, the greatest in many respects that the world has known, when it is gathered together in its millions? We are told that the men are surpassingly well drilled, that they march and fight like machines, and many other particulars, but it is difficult to put these facts together, repeated a million times in minute detail, and arrive at anything like a picture of the whole. In these columns has been told the story of the men who surged down into the river before Liége, advancing more thickly than the dead and wounded could fall, swarming across and up the other side in the face of a leaden hail; but even this falls short of the picture given us by Richard Harding Davis, in the New York *Tribune*, in his description of the German forces passing through Brussels. For twenty-six hours this stream of armed men rolled like fog through the echoing streets. It was not at all like a parade or a review, for these are human things, and, as Mr. Davis says:

The entrance of the German Army into Brussels has lost the human quality. It was lost as soon as the three soldiers who led the Army bicycled into the Boulevard du Regent, and asked the way to the Gare du Nord. When they passed the human note passed with them.

What came after them, and twenty-four hours later is still coming, is not men marching, but a force of nature like a tidal wave, an avalanche, or a river flooding its banks. At this minute it is rolling through Brussels as the swollen waters of the Conemaugh Valley swept through Johnstown.

At the sight of the first few regiments of the enemy we were thrilled with interest. After, for three hours, they had passed in one unbroken steel-gray column, we were bored. But when hour after hour passed and there was no halt, no breathing time, no open spaces in the ranks, the thing became uncanny, unhuman. You returned to watch it, fascinated. It held the mystery and menace of fog rolling toward you across the sea.

The gray of the uniforms worn by both officers and men helped this air of mystery. Only the sharpest eye could detect, among the thousands that passed, the slightest difference. All moved under a cloak of invisibility. Only after the most numerous and severe tests at all distances, with all materials and combinations of colors that give forth no color, could this gray have been discovered. That it was selected to clothe and disguise the German when he fights is typical of the German staff in striving for efficiency to leave nothing to chance, to neglect no detail.

After you have seen this service uniform under conditions entirely opposite, you are convinced that for the German soldier it is his strongest weapon. Even the most expert marksman can not hit a target he

You Can't Compromise with "Acid-Mouth"

"Acid-mouth" is the chief scourge of the teeth. Dentists say that 9 out of 10 people have it and that its ravages cause 95% of all tooth-decay.

There's no trifling with such an enemy. It must be checked or in time it will destroy even the soundest teeth.

A sure protection is the regular daily use of

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

the dentifrice that scientifically counteracts "acid-mouth."

Pebeco does this in addition to its other duties — those of cleaning the teeth, keeping them white, removing bad tastes and odors and refreshing the whole mouth.

Pebeco originated in the hygienic laboratories of P. Beiersdorf & Co., Hamburg, Germany. As it comes in extra-large tubes and only one-third of a brushful is needed at a time, its use is economical.

It's easy to prove the virtues of Pebeco if you will

Send for Free Ten-Day Trial Tube and Acid Test Papers

The Test Papers will show you whether you have "acid-mouth" and how Pebeco counteracts it, and you will also enjoy the use of the trial tube.

Lehn & Fink New York

Manufacturing Chemists

107 William Street New York

AWAY FROM THE ORDINARY in STYLE and QUALITY. THE TRAINOR presents the utmost in making and material. Of finest woolens; pure-silk lined. Has 4" rounded diamond crown; 2" pencil-edge brim; 1⅜" gros-grain silk band. Ventilating eyelets; leather sweatband. Colors: Black and White Mixed Balmacaan; Dark Blue and Green Mixed Tartan; Dark Brown Striped Worsted; Dark Gray Striped Worsted. $3 *Prepaid.* Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Simply enclose $3 and state size and colors. "1914 Style Book" mailed on request.

FRENCH CO., 253 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

can not see. It is a gray-green, not the blue-gray of our Confederates. It is the gray of the hour just before daybreak, the gray of unpolished steel, of mist among green trees.

I saw it first in the Grand Place in front of the Hotel de Ville. It was impossible to tell if in that noble square there was a regiment or a brigade. You saw only a fog that melted into the stones, blended with the ancient house fronts, that shifted and drifted, but left you nothing at which you could point.

Later, as the Army passed below my window, under the trees of the Botanical Park, it merged and was lost against the green leaves. It is no exaggeration to say that at a hundred yards you can see the horses on which the Uhlans ride, but can not see the men who ride them.

If I appear to overemphasize this disguising uniform it is because, of all the details of the German outfit, it appealed to me as one of the most remarkable. The other day, when I was with the rear guard of the French Dragoons and Curassiers and they threw out pickets, we could distinguish them against the yellow wheat or green corse at half a mile, while these men passing in the street, when they have reached the next crossing, become merged into the gray of the paving-stones and the earth swallows them. In comparison, the yellow khaki of our own American Army is about as invisible as the flag of Spain.

Yesterday Major-General von Jarotzky, the German Military Governor of Brussels, assured Burgomaster Max that the German Army would not occupy the city, but would pass through it. It is still passing. I have followed, in campaigns, six armies, but, excepting not even our own, the Japanese, or the British, I have not seen one so thoroughly equipped. I am not speaking of the fighting qualities of any army, only of the equipment and organization. The German Army moved into this city as smoothly and as compactly as an Empire State Express. There were no halts, no open places, no stragglers.

This Army has been on active service three weeks, and so far there is not apparently a chin-strap or a horseshoe missing. It came in with the smoke pouring from cook-stoves on wheels, and in an hour had set up post-office wagons, from which mounted messengers galloped along the line of column, distributing letters, and at which soldiers posted picture post-cards.

The infantry came in in files of five, two hundred men to each company; the Lancers in columns of four, with not a pennant missing. The quick-firing guns and field-pieces were one hour at a time in passing, each gun with its caisson and ammunition-wagon taking twenty seconds in which to pass.

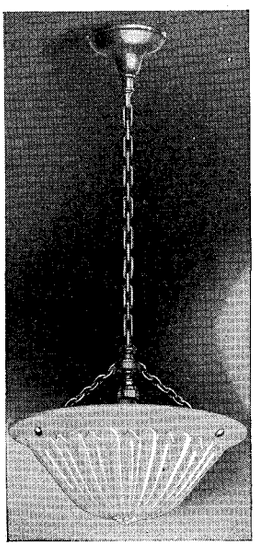
The men of the infantry sang "Fatherland, My Fatherland." Between each line of song they took three steps. At times two thousand men were singing together in absolute rhythm and beat. When the melody gave way, the silence was broken only by the stamp of iron-shod boots, and then again the song rose. When the singing ceased the bands played marches. They were followed by the rumble of siege-guns, the creaking of wheels, and of chains clanking against the cobblestones, and the sharp, bell-like voices of the bugles.

For seven hours the Army passed in such

Good Light For the Home For Business

Good light is soft, agreeable and easy on the eyes. It is neither brilliant nor dim.

Brilliant, dazzling or harsh light is the worst kind of poor light. It is a crime against eyes, nerves and health, and should be softened by globes, shades or bowls into an agreeable, comfortable illumination that is easy to read by, work by and live in.



Alba Bowl on Macbeth-Evans Fixture—an attractive and efficient lighting unit for stores, offices and other business buildings.

Macbeth-Evans Lighting Equipment

(with Alba or Decora Glassware)

makes seeing easy and comfortable, brings out the beauty of the surroundings, gets more and better illumination from the current, softens the light, directs it where needed and makes good light cost less than poor light.

Send for one of these Lighting Pamphlets

1—HOMES: Good light in the home is beautiful, makes seeing easy and comfortable, the evening hours cheerful, and brings out the beauty of the surroundings. It prevents eye-strain.

2—DEPT. STORES: Customers stay longer and buy more where seeing is easy and comfortable, speak well of the store and visit it often.

3—RESTAURANTS: Good light attracts patrons and makes them more comfortable. It is soft, agreeable, restful, promoting relaxation.

4—STORES: Well-lighted stores and windows attract customers, and display merchandise well. Customers stay longer and buy more.

5—OFFICES: Good light means more work with fewer mistakes, less fatigue, without eye-strain. Seeing is easy and comfortable.

6—CLUBS: The illumination should be ample, restful, agreeable in color, beautiful, in harmony with the surroundings and entirely without strain.

7—HOTELS: Good light is beautiful, brings out the beauty of the surroundings, and makes seeing easy. People enjoy themselves more.

8—BANKS: Good light is handsome and in harmony with the surroundings. It makes seeing easy, often pays for itself by increasing efficiency and preventing errors.

9—THEATRES: Good light is subtle, soft, restful, and cheerful. It is beautiful, in harmony with the surroundings, and creates a receptive attitude in the mind of the audience.

10—HOSPITALS: Light should be ample, cheerful, and restful for comfort and quick recovery of patients. Good light is needed in operating rooms for precision and accuracy.

11—CHURCHES: Light should be subtle, soft agreeable. Harsh or brilliant spots which distract eye and attention, should be avoided.

Use the Coupon To get the best light *for your purpose*, send for one of the Articles listed above, and for a Portfolio of Individual Lighting Suggestions.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Macbeth-Evans Glass Co
Pittsburgh

Sales and Showrooms also in New York
Chicago, Philadelphia
St Louis, Boston, Cincinnati
Cleveland, Dallas, San Francisco
Macbeth-Evans Glass Co
Ltd Toronto

FOLD, TEAR OFF, FILL IN, MAIL

O 9-14

Send me Individual Suggestions and Lighting Information on Subjects

No. .....

Name .....

Street .....

City and State .....

Macbeth-Evans Glass Co Pittsburgh

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It will help you, too.

OUR thirty-six page indexed manual (revised edition)—"THE HAIR AND SCALP—MODERN CARE AND TREATMENT," will be mailed free on request.

This manual was prepared to answer the thousand and one welcome questions asked us in the past forty-two years by the users of Packer's Tar Soap. It covers the subject thoroughly and authoritatively.

THE PACKER MFG. CO.
Suite 84A, 81 Fulton St., New York

Packer's Tar Soap

(Pure as the Pines)

solid column that not once might a taxicab or trolley-car pass through the city. Like a river of steel it flowed, gray and ghostlike. Then, as dusk came and as thousands of horses' hoofs and thousands of iron boots continued to tramp forward, they struck tiny sparks from the stones, but the horses and the men who beat out the sparks were invisible.

At midnight pack-wagons and siege-guns were still passing. At 7 this morning I was awakened by the tramp of men and bands playing jauntily. Whether they marched all night or not I do not know; but now for twenty-six hours the gray Army has rumbled by with the mystery of fog and the pertinacity of a steam-roller.

STRIKING OUT THE GREATEST HITTER

WITH Time upon the mound one can not line them out to the fence forever. Time puts over some easy ones and is guilty of not a few wild pitches now and then, but in the end he always rallies and the strikes come—one, two, three. Even one who is a hitter by profession, and the shrewdest and heaviest of the lot, is not safe against that baffling, slow incurve. Thus it is that Napoleon Lajoie, of Cleveland, has slipt for the first time in eighteen years below a .250 average, and is counted out of the regulars and among the reserves. And with his going, points out Grantland Rice, in the New York *Mail*, the diamond loses a more remarkable hitter than is generally realized:

It is not generally known, but Lajoie, off the field now, means that the greatest hitter in all baseball is on the bench.

Larry the larruper hasn't batted .300 as many seasons as Wagner. He has slipt below the .300 mark twice in seventeen years. But the Nap star has compiled the greatest average ever known over an eighteen-year stretch—a greater average than Wagner, Anson, or any of the old guard were able to hang up.

Anson's batting average for his complete length of service was .337. Wagner's up to 1914 was .344. Lajoie's for eighteen years was .351. Including 1914, Wagner's grand average is .341 and Lajoie's .348. Cobb is well beyond them both, but Tyrus Raymond had only served half the time established by the renowned Frenchman and the equally renowned German. Cobb has a grand nine-year average of .371, but what the next nine years will show is another matter.

It will be interesting to see where Lajoie winds up as a player—whether he will serve out his time in Cleveland as a pinch hitter and then retire, or whether he decides that a shift to another city will give him still another year or two to star with the old war club. He is still two years younger than Wagner, and Wagner isn't through yet. It might be that, shifted to the Yanks, Lajoie would get going again and find the change of scenery beneficial to his batting eye.

But if he comes to New York it will be of his own accord. He will have his choice of remaining under the Cleveland flag or picking his next home. Charley Somers, owner of the Naps, has told us on several occasions that Lajoie would end his career in Cleveland if he desired to stick. His home is there and he has saved up enough money to take life easily. He has been paid a fine salary for twelve years—a salary that averaged around $8,000 a year.

HOW THE WAR NEWS CAME TO ST. MARGARET'S

LET people once be lulled into a belief in the impossibility of a thing, and their faith becomes implicit and unshakable, under ordinary circumstances. But the breaking forth of war upon the continent of Europe has taught all mankind a new lesson upon this text. A sacred impossibility was violated in an instant, and in that instant the impossibility became a concrete and terrible fact. It would be highly instructive were it possible to record the composite processes in the minds of those to whom the news of war came in this way, as a surprize. Something of the sort has been done by one man, Alfred Pittman, a writer to the Kansas City *Star*, who, in the staid little village of St. Margaret's-by-the-Sea, saw rumor come and saw it grow from a dim wraith of suspicion to the lowering thunder-heads that now hang over the whole of Britain. He gives us an admirable picture of the detached air of the village in ordinary times, and how it was drawn, with the whole of England, helplessly into the whirlpool of war. The scene is set for us as follows:

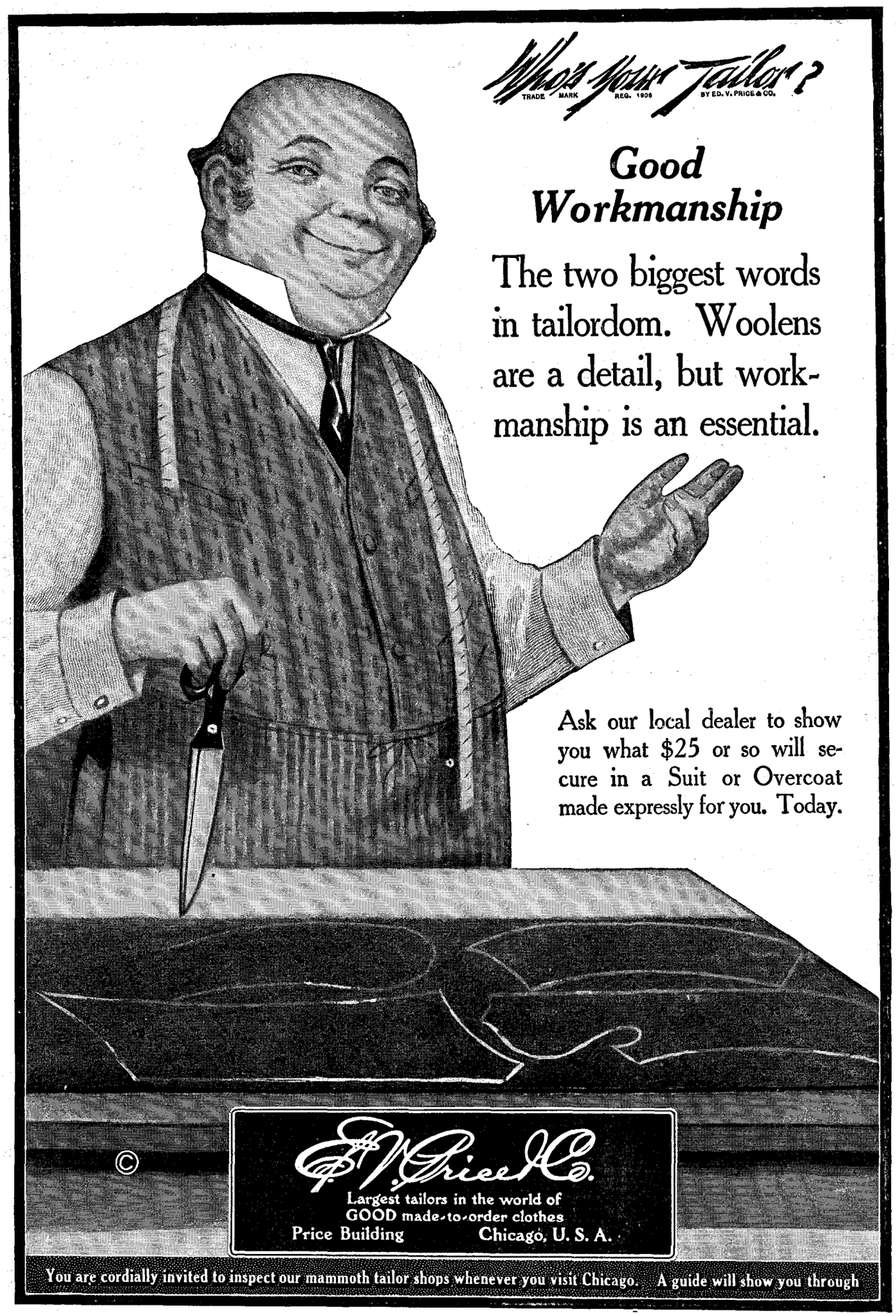
The village of St. Margaret's sprawls over the edge of the great chalk cliffs; sits on top, skirts the shingle beach at the bottom and clings to the side, amid hanging gardens. From down-town to up-town is two hundred and more steps by a zigzag stairway. You can stop half-way up and get very good tea and cakes, or whisky and soda if you are dead beat.

The shipping of four empires passes silently before St. Margaret's, like a picture-show. It is a never-ending pageant, branching out to the ends of the earth. On clear days the chalk cliffs of France are as white streaks on the horizon, and, when there is no fog, the light-towers of Dover, Calais, Grinnez, and the Goodwin Sands ship may be seen winking at one another from dusk to dawn—tho, of course, nobody in St. Margaret's stays up after dark to see them.

The village has been a model of composure for centuries. The headstones in the yard of its twelfth-century Norman church—those whose carvings can still be read—are evidence enough of that. No one thinks of dying under eighty. Even in this irreverent day the place is still unprofaned by a railway. An hour's walk from Dover and England's chief highway to the Continent, it rejoices in the headland that lies between, shutting out the smoky view.

Let England fret over its business and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED


Who's Your Tailor?
TRADE MARK REG. 1906 BY ED. V. PRICE & CO.
Good Workmanship
The two biggest words in tailordom. Woolens are a detail, but workmanship is an essential.
Ask our local dealer to show you what $25 or so will secure in a Suit or Overcoat made expressly for you. Today.
©
E. V. Price & Co.
Largest tailors in the world of GOOD made-to-order clothes
Price Building Chicago, U. S. A.
You are cordially invited to inspect our mammoth tailor shops whenever you visit Chicago. A guide will show you through

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Every year you spend nearly two solid weeks in shaving

If it takes you 15 minutes to shave and you shave every day, you spend, annually, 12 working days in shaving. That's a long time—and a weary, bothersome job. Figure what this time is worth to you.

Wouldn't you like to save half that time and money—and *all* the torture caused by a burning, smarting face?

Use Mennen's Shaving Cream. You can shave in less than half the time because there is no "rubbing in" with the fingers, no re-stropping, no re-lathering, no "doctoring" your face with lotions afterwards.

The full, generous lather of Mennen's Shaving Cream quickly softens the beard, so that even a razor which is a trifle dull cuts easily and smoothly. No free caustic or other irritant to bite, burn and disfigure your face.

Mennen's Shaving Cream is put up in sanitary, airtight tubes with handy hexagon screw tops. Just one trial will prove to you what this *different* shaving cream can do to take the torture out of your daily shave. *Try it.*

At all dealers—25c. Send 10c for a demonstrator tube containing enough for 50 shaves. Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J., makers of the celebrated Mennen's Borated and Violet Talcum Toilet Powders and Mennen's Cream Dentifrice.

Trade Mark

Mennen's Shaving Cream

LIBRARY CASES

Macey Library Cases in the popular period styles—Sheraton, Colonial, Chippendale, Artcraft, Old English—add a distinctive touch to your library which is at once noticeable and impressive. They have that distinctive quality that appeals to good taste. They are the modern adaptations of the designs of the great masters in furniture.

Their handsome wood-work and excellent finish place Macey Library Cases in advance of all. Their beauty and attractiveness make an immediate appeal to lovers of fine furniture and beautiful homes.

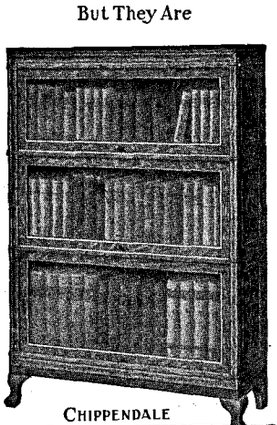
So artful is the design and cabinet work that we frequently have to take them apart to convince customers that they are really sectional. You would like them in your home.

Let us send you our style book giving suggestions on modern libraries.

The Macey Co., 1526 Division Ave., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich., Designers and Makers of Library Cases and Filing Appliances.

Made in Canada by the
Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Ltd.
Woodstock, Ontario

Macey
LIBRARY CASES
Do Not Look Sectional-
But They Are


CHIPPENDALE

sit up late for theaters; let the sea pageant keep on at its door—St. Margaret's will go to sleep under its red roofs at half-past nine and be up betimes to tend its flowers. The fragrance of heliotrope, honeysuckle, and St. John's wort hovers about it on a calm day, and in the long dusk the west wind carries the smell of sweet clover and fresh-cut hay. Gulls cry, a dog barks, a distant steamer's whistle drones, the surf roars over the shingle—those are the noises to which St. Margaret's sleeps and wakes.

That is to say, it was so until last week. Last week an agitation such as the oldest inhabitants could not remember—and goodness knows how old they are—began to spread over the town. A new lot of sights and sounds sprang up, with curious effect on both village folk and summer visitors.

The heavy rhythm of tramp—tramp—tramp on the gravel road brought people to their windows. A squad of soldiers in khaki, carrying rifles, passed by. They marched down the crazy steps to the beach and fell to work with picks and shovels about the little cubical concrete house that marks the end of the French cable, and before which at low tide the cable lies exposed. The building of bullet-proof breastworks was started. The little officer "ragged" with the hotelkeepers, billeting his men on them—at a loss to the hotels. Tents were pitched in the gardens and marching and bugling became night and morning routine.

A huge defense gun on the headland was uncovered. Lookouts stood before it with telescopes to their eyes.

A man from the hotel motored to Dover and was stopt by sentinels. They asked if he had any camera or sketching materials, and, when they had searched the car, let him pass.

"I'm glad they didn't ask my name," he said. "Schreiberg! That would have got me in. But I'm English as can be." And his speech proved it.

"I say," he went on, "you should have seen Dover Harbor. Full of black warships—thirty-five of them. Sentinels at the pier gates and a military band playing on the esplanade."

St. Margaret's is used to war-ships. They are always passing—on play business. But the rumors in the air now give a grave significance to their movements. Fifteen torpedo-boats, low-lying and stocky, pass by in file for the North Sea. Five dreadnoughts, the flag-ship flying the balled white ensign, meaning admiral aboard, cruise to the south. St. Margaret's saw the ill-starred Russian Fleet sail proudly by toward its fate in the Japan Sea. That is a sobering thought for the village now, looking out on British ships.

At night search-lights from both sides of the Channel crisscross in the clouds and on the water and pick up every vessel within range, making a white fantom ship of it against the dark sea. Aeroplanes whir by in twos and threes, and submarines, their tops just visible, appear and disappear. All these are daily and nightly spectacles.

And now the scene shifts to the prim little summer hotel, typical of "The Green Man," "The Cliff House," and every other inn and gathering-place in the village. News filters in slowly; one day no

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

papers come down from town; a rumor is started, contradicted, reaffirmed, it grows, spreads, and lays siege to reason. Nothing is certain, and yet, in the midst of uncertainty, the one great fact of European war attains its certainty in the startled thought of those who wait for its confirmation. All this Mr. Pittman has cleverly exprest in the following dialog, which, if not reported verbatim, must be a close paraphrase of the actual words of those concerned. The dialog forms a grim little playlet, cast in four brief scenes, as follows:

THURSDAY EVENING

POSTMAN (in the office)—"Germany's declared war."

ELDERLY BRITON (with pointed beard)—"Look here! Is that certain?"

POSTMAN (nodding)—"At six-thirty this afternoon, sir."

PRETTY ENGLISH GIRL (tears shining in her eyes)—"Oh!"

ELDERLY BRITON (joining group on terrace)—"Well, it's come."

GROUP—"Yes? Yes?"

ELDERLY MAN—"Germany's declared war."

GROUP—(Dead silence.)

TALKATIVE WOMAN—"This is frightful. Do you think we are in danger here? My son told me—"

YOUNG ENGLISH WIFE—"What do you think, Cyril? Should I write Maria to stock the house with provisions?"

CYRIL—"I would, I believe. Things will be high and devilish hard to get."

POET—"Bread went up ha'penny to-day. They'll be starving in the East End. Two German bankers committed suicide. When the bankers can't stand it, what about the others? Peruvian preference, Brazilian railway, Amalgamated Copper, Union Pacific, Aerated bread—all down. Those who weren't consulted pay. And no one profits. That's war!"

AMERICAN—"I wonder if I can get my passage changed to this Saturday. I'd better be clearing out if I'm to be home by September."

CYRIL—"They closed up Portsmouth Harbor to-day—gave notice they'd fire on any ship that tried to come in or go out."

AMERICAN—"By George, I'll wire and see, anyway." (Goes out, followed by Elderly Briton.)

PRETTY ENGLISH GIRL (brightly, to Elderly Briton)—"I've just 'phoned Aldershot and they say the German report is false."

ELDERLY BRITON (rejoining group on terrace)—"Good news now—they say in Aldershot that war has not been declared. The young lady just telephoned."

TALKATIVE WOMAN—"I was sure it couldn't be so!"

ELDERLY MAN (fervently, half to himself)—'I'm glad, God! I'm glad."

CYRIL (to his wife)—"I wonder if some soldier chap down at Aldershot hasn't been spoofing that girl; trying to buck her up."

FRIDAY EVENING

(Word has been received that Germany did not declare war, but a "state of war," meaning martial law.)

ELDERLY BRITON—"It must have been a wonderful sight on the stock exchange

My Cry is— Votes for Men

"I am one of the men who prefer Van Camp's to any old-style Baked Beans. I like them ten times better than the Beans that mother baked.

"I like their wholeness, their nuttiness, their mealiness. I like the tang of the sauce.

"I believe millions of men are just like me. My lunch-room down-town—which serves Van Camp's—is fairly mobbed at noontimes.

"So I stand for votes for men—votes on the Beans to be served on their home tables. If men had the say, no Beans would be baked in the old ways."

But men do have the say. Just try it. Say how you like Van Camp's. Within 15 minutes your grocer will get a telephone order for them.

VAN CAMP'S
PORK & BEANS BAKED WITH TOMATO SAUCE

Also Baked Without the Sauce

10, 15 and 20 Cents Per Can

Madam, you cannot compete with our chefs on Baked Beans. Nobody ever has. You can't get such raw beans as they get. And there is no other sauce like the sauce they bake into them.

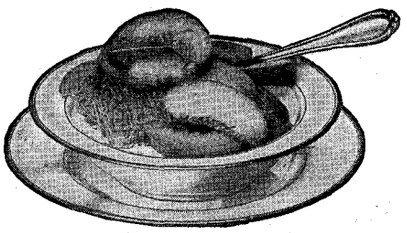
You have not a steam oven, and Beans can't be baked as Van Camp's are without it. That is, baked until mellow without crisping or bursting.

These are new-style Baked Beans. Every process is scientific. Materials are specially grown for them. The ablest chefs prepare them.

Try them. They cost but three cents per serving. They are ready on a moment's notice. They come to your table with the fresh oven flavor. Find out, for your own sake, what it means to have such meals as these ready on the pantry shelf.

Buy a can of Van Camp's Beans to try. If you do not find them the best you ever ate, your grocer will refund your money.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A Five-Cent Banquet

The costliest banquet ever spread, with all the gastronomic concoctions that culinary genius can devise, could not contain as much real body-building, digestible nutriment as two

Shredded Wheat Biscuits

the food that contains all the elements in the whole wheat grain steam-cooked, shredded and baked. It is what you digest, not what you eat, that builds muscle, bone and brain. The filmy, porous shreds of whole wheat are digested when the stomach rejects all other foods. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, with milk or cream and sliced peaches, make a complete, perfect meal at a cost of five or six cents.

Always heat the Biscuit in oven to restore crispness; then cover it with sliced peaches or other fresh fruit and serve with milk or cream. Try toasted Triscuit, the Shredded Wheat Wafer, for luncheon with butter, cheese or marmalades.

"It's All in the Shreds"

Made only by

The Shredded Wheat Company

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

You Can't Smoke Looks nor Bands
But Quality and Sanitary Made
Is what counts
I-See-Co. Smokes—
direct from our factory to you
—solve the problem.
We make eight varieties in long filler, high-grade Havana and Domestic tobaccos, hand rolled, without licking or paste head —from $2.00 to $7.50 per 100.
Smoke a few at our risk.
Special Convincing Offer
Simply send us $5.00 for 100 Aromas, 5¼-inch cigars, clear Havana filler, packed 50 in a box. Positively best value on the market. Unroll one—cut one open—smoke all you like. Then, if you are not delighted, we'll refund your money
Isenberg Cigar Company
Wheeling, W. Va.
I·SEE·CO·
SLENDORA
Many Pretty Bands & Wrappers
Cover Multitudes of Rank Fillers

yesterday. I have a letter from my office. Every man of them dying to sell and not one of them offering a share. They knew it would be like a break in a Holland dike if they did. They're heroes, those chaps. They kept out a deluge."

AMERICAN—"That's bully!"

ELDERLY BRITON—"My letter says it looks pretty dark. Germany's sure to start things within a day."

STUDENT—"Well, if it does! Why does England have to mix in?"

ELDERLY BRITON—"For our own security, my son."

STUDENT—"That was it the last time we sent troops to the Continent. For our security we fought to check the Russians. Now we fight to turn them loose."

ELDERLY BRITON—"Great Britain must stand with its friends. If the Germans get into the Channel our empire is at an end. With the Germans overrunning Belgium and northern France, we are gone."

STUDENT—"I've heard that before, and the same kind of talk about the Russians in Asia not long ago. I don't believe we have more to fear from 65 million Germans than from 200 million united Slavs, with their rudimentary civilization and their enormous military force. Let them tear at each other's throats. We shall be relatively stronger and more secure if we stay out."

ELDERLY BRITON—"That's a very good theory."

STUDENT—"It's a stock debate. Let's save it for a dull night."

(The sound of cannonading from the direction of the French coast intervenes.)

TWO OR THREE PERSONS—"What's that!"

A WAITER (smiling)—"Coast guns, sir. They test them every now and then."

SUNDAY EVENING

(Germany has declared war on Russia and France.)

ELDERLY BRITON (seating himself beside the young English wife)—"I'm a bit upset to-night. I suppose I'm ruined. (Pause.) My office hears the Bank of England will suspend gold payments Tuesday morning, and Monday's a bank holiday. Pretty tough on a man at sixty-two."

YOUNG ENGLISH WIFE—"Yes; we must keep a grip on ourselves."

CYRIL (crossing to his wife)—"This is rough on us. Bank-notes were just plain paper in town this afternoon. Nobody would take anything but gold. We've got to get back Monday, and if the banks don't open Tuesday, we've got to stay around until they do open."

AMERICAN GIRL (to Poet)—"Won't you please explain to me what's the real cause of it all? I can't seem to understand."

POET—"No wonder. It is hard to comprehend. But it's something like this: A certain man took it especially to heart that some of his neighbors differed from him in race and religion. That kind of thing doesn't make much difference ordinarily, but as it was it made all the difference in the world. You see, the man happened to be the son of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, and because of his bitterness, some 500 million people have to go to war." . . . (The explanation goes on.)

ELDERLY BRITON (bringing in Sunday afternoon extras)—" . . . Germany seizes two British merchantmen . . . Battle on the French frontier. . . . Germans violate the neutrality of Luxemburg. Lord, Great Britain's bound to get into it now."

CYRIL—"She is in it."

MONDAY MORNING

POET—(Exit, followed by porter and bags.)

ELDERLY BRITON—(Exit, ditto.)

AMERICAN GIRL AND HER FATHER—(Exeunt, preceded by porter with truck and trunks.)

CYRIL AND HIS WIFE—(Exeunt, ditto.)

Others follow, including three waiters, the student, and the talkative woman, who wonders whether the American was lucky enough to catch his ship.

HOTEL MANAGER (soliloquizing)—"And bank holiday was to have been a fat day for me."

TOURIST STORIES OF EUROPE'S METAMORPHOSIS

FROM this side of the Atlantic we had a certain picture of the sudden crystallization of the war spirit in Europe, and the subsequent rapid course of events that led with lightninglike rapidity to open warfare; but only those Americans who were caught abroad in the vortex of war itself saw the real change that came over the whole Continent in those few eventful opening days of August. These unwilling spectators of the world spectacle did not have the sense of universal catastrophe of which we were conscious here, but the drama which they did witness was in many ways more startling. Wherever they happened to be in Europe, when the blow fell, they beheld whole communities change, overnight, from peaceful towns and cities into seething centers of mobilization and armament. They returned to their hotels at nightfall through innocent-appearing crowds of curious citizens, and awakened in the morning to hear outside their windows the martial strains of military music, accompanied by the steady tramp of soldiers marching to take their places in one of the greatest wars of history. Often in a single day was this metamorphosis visible. In France and in England, as in Germany, they were witness to an almost instantaneous change from the ways of peace to the devices of war. Great cities that for half a century had slumbered peacefully in apparent immunity from disturbance altered suddenly to armed camps. The travelers, taken wholly unawares, saw civilization, which they had believed to be an edifice of adamant, displayed as nothing better than a painted curtain, which, flung aside, revealed in full panoply the hideous form of stark barbarity. And all this, as we learn from the accounts which have been brought home to us, or have been sent by those who could not yet manage to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Why Not Live the Thoroughly Successful Life?

I know that I can easily, quickly and positively prove to you that you are only half as alive as you must be to realize the joys and benefits of living in full; and that you are only half as well as you should be, half as vigorous as you can be, half as ambitious as you may be, and only half as well developed as you ought to be.

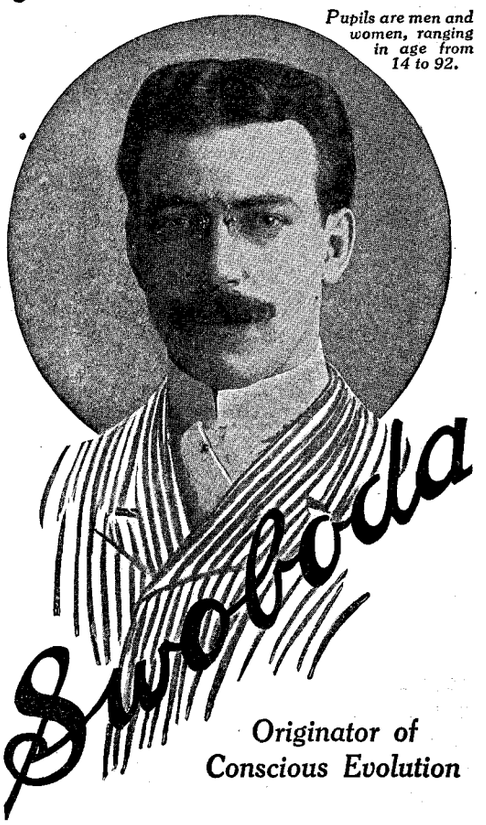
The fact is that no matter who you are, whether you are young or old, weak or strong, rich or poor, I can prove to you readily by demonstration that you are leading an inferior life, and I want the opportunity to show you the way in which you may completely and easily, without inconvenience or loss of time, come in possession of new life, vigor, energy, development and a higher realization of life, success and happiness.

Become Superior to Other Men. The Swoboda System can make a better human being of you, physically, mentally and in every way. It creates a greater activity of the forces of life which in you are partially dormant, thus compelling them to become more alive and positive, enabling you to grow and evolutionize to a higher state of perfection. The Swoboda System can do more for you than you can imagine. It can so vitalize every organ, tissue and cell of your body as to make the mere act of living a joy. It can give you an intense, thrilling and pulsating nature. It can increase your very life. I not only promise it, I guarantee it.

Why Take Less Than Your Full Share of Life and Pleasure? Are you living a full and successful life? Why not always be at your best?—thoroughly well, virile, energetic. Why not invest in yourself and make the most of your every opportunity? It is easy when you know how. The Swoboda System points the way. It requires no drugs, no appliances, no dieting, no study, no loss of time, no special bathing; there is nothing to worry you. It gives ideal mental and physical conditions without inconvenience or trouble.

The Swoboda System of Conscious Evolution is no experiment. I am giving it successfully to pupils all over the world. I have among my pupils hundreds of doctors, judges, senators, members of cabinet, ambassadors, governors, thousands of business and professional men, farmers, mechanics and laborers, and almost an equal number of women—*more than two hundred thousand people have profited through this system.*

Your Earning Power, your success depend entirely upon your energy, health, vitality, memory and will power. Without these, all knowledge becomes of small value, for it cannot be put into active use. The Swoboda System can make you tireless, improve your memory, intensify your will power, and make you physically just as you ought to be. I promise it.



Pupils are men and women, ranging in age from 14 to 92.

Swoboda

Originator of Conscious Evolution

WHAT OTHERS HAVE TO SAY

"Can't describe the satisfaction I feel."

"Worth more than a thousand dollars to me in increased mental and physical capacity."

"I have been enabled by your system to do work of mental character previously impossible for me."

"I was very skeptical, now am pleased with results; have gained 17 pounds."

"The very first lessons began to work magic. In my gratitude I am telling my croaking and complaining friends, 'Try Swoboda.'"

"Words cannot explain the new life it imparts both to body and brain."

"It reduced my weight 29 pounds, increased my chest expansion 5 inches, reduced my waist 6 inches."

"I cannot recommend your system too highly, and without flattery believe that its propagation has been of great benefit to the health of the country."

"My reserve force makes me feel that nothing is impossible, my capacity both physically and mentally is increasing daily."

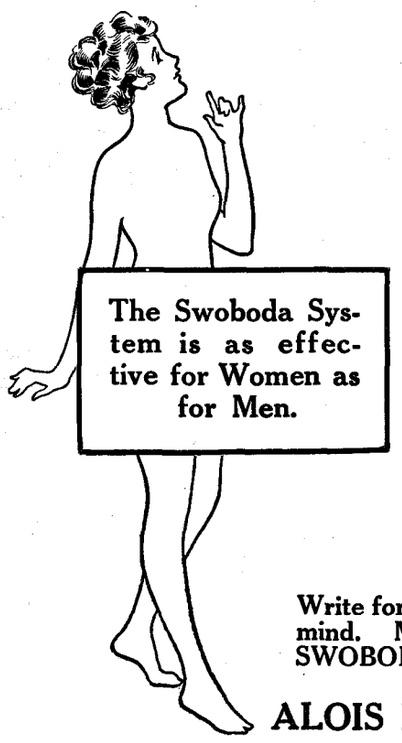
"I have heard your system highly recommended for years, but I did not realize the effectiveness of it until I tried it. I am glad indeed that I am now taking it."

"Your system developed me most wonderfully."

"I think your system is wonderful. I thought I was in the best of physical health before I wrote for your course, but I can now note the greatest improvement even in this short time. I cannot recommend your system too highly. Do not hesitate to refer to me."

"You know more about the human body than any man with whom I have ever come in contact personally or otherwise."

"Your diagnosis and explanation of my brain trouble was a revelation to me. I have had the best physicians of my State, but your grasp of the human body exceeds anything I have ever heard or known. I have read your letters to many people, also to my physicians, who marvel at them."



MY NEW COPYRIGHTED BOOK IS FREE. It explains the SWOBODA SYSTEM OF CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and the human body as it has never been explained before. It will startle, educate, and enlighten you.

My book is not a dry treatise on anatomy and physiology. It tells in a highly interesting and simple manner just what you have always wanted to know about yourself.

You will cherish this book for having given you the first real understanding of your body and mind. It shows how you may be able to obtain a superior life; it explains how you may make use of natural laws for your own advantage.

My book will give you a better understanding of yourself than you could obtain from a college course. The information which it imparts cannot be obtained elsewhere at any price. It shows the unlimited possibilities for you through conscious evolution of your cells; it explains my discoveries and what they are doing for men and women. Thousands have advanced themselves in every way through a better realization and conscious use of the principles which I have discovered and which I disclose in my book. It also explains the DANGERS OF EXERCISE and of EXCESSIVE DEEP BREATHING.

Unless you already know all about the SWOBODA SYSTEM OF CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION for men and women, you should lose no time in securing my free book. It will give you information which you will value, because it will open new avenues through which you may become successful in satisfying your most intense desires.

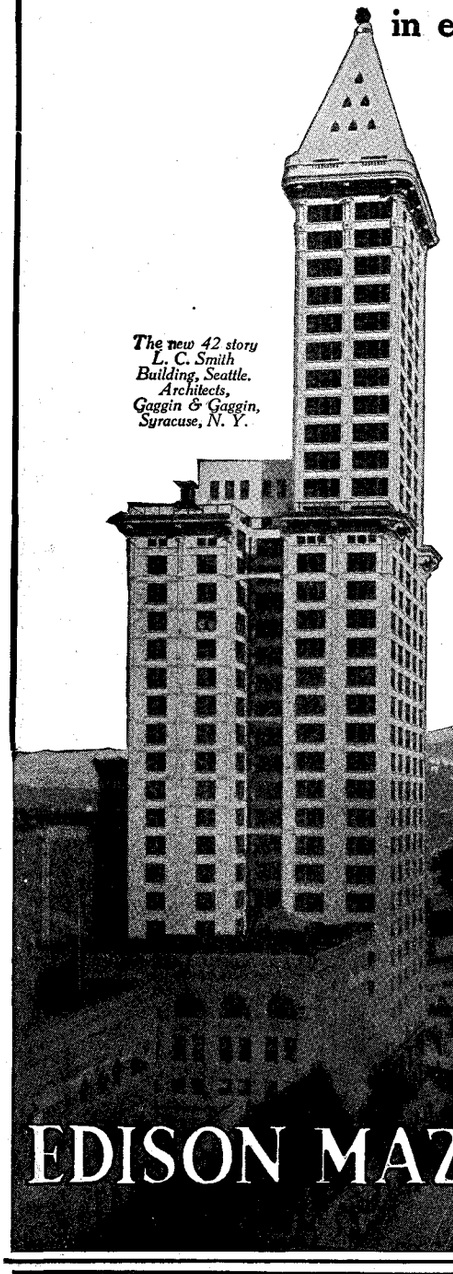
I offer my System on a basis which makes it impossible for you to lose a single penny. My guarantee is startling, specific, positive and fraud-proof.

Write for my FREE BOOK and full particulars to-day before it slips your mind. Make up your mind to at least learn the facts concerning the SWOBODA SYSTEM OF CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION for men and women.

ALOIS P. SWOBODA, 1227 Aeolian Hall, New York City, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

—with an EDISON MAZDA in every socket



The new 42 story L. C. Smith Building, Seattle. Architects, Gaggin & Gaggin, Syracuse, N. Y.

Like scores of other sky-scrapers, big stores and public buildings, this magnificent, cloud-piercing structure, of which the great Northwest is justly so proud, is lighted from top to bottom with EDISON MAZDA Lamps.

These lamps are chosen to the exclusion of all others for their sturdy endurance, the satisfying quality of their brilliant white light, and best of all because they produce good light at the lowest possible cost—from 3 to 6 times as cheaply as old-style carbon lamps.

The shrewd men who manage these giant buildings take full advantage of every wise economy. That is why they discard carbon lamps and use EDISON MAZDAS *in every socket.*

Apply this same shrewdness to your own home. Use EDISON MAZDAS, not only in important rooms, but *in every room* from cellar to garret. Only thus can you get the full benefit of EDISON MAZDA economy, backed by the world-wide research of MAZDA Service.

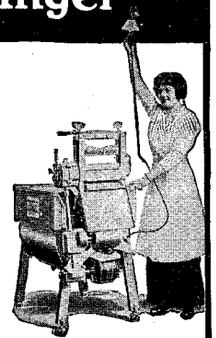
Your nearest dealer or your lighting company will gladly show you sizes and styles of EDISON MAZDAS for every room in your home.

EDISON LAMP WORKS
OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
General Sales Office, Harrison, N. J. Agencies Everywhere

5120

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

Western Electric Washer and Wringer
The Name Guarantees It



Here is the right Electrical Washer. Correctly designed. The revolving cylinder sends the hot, cleansing suds through the fabric without injury to even delicate laces. Cost of operation so slight that it need not be considered. Only proper and modern way to wash clothes, whether by housewife, servant, or laundress. Converts wash day and ironing day into one. If your house is wired for electricity and you want to practice domestic economy—investigate.

Learn All About It Without Obligation

Send for illustrated literature and plan for two weeks' Free Trial in your own home. Write for Booklet No. 81-D. Address nearest house below.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY
Manufacturers of the 8,000,000 "Bell" Telephones

New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, Atlanta, Richmond, Savannah, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Dallas, Houston, Denver, Omaha, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Seattle, Portland, Detroit

EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY ELECTRICAL NEED

flee, they saw in concrete terms, in scenes and events poignant in themselves, but a thousand times more so because of the personal meaning they held for the panic-stricken onlookers. Of all cities of the Continent, few are so peaceful in appearance, so hospitable to the casual visitor, as Munich. This old town is famed above all others for its *Gemüthlichkeit*, the one universal German expression for peaceful, quiet enjoyment. Yet it is a very different picture of the Bavarian capital that is given by one contributor to the New York *Evening Post*, who happened to arrive there just as the change came. We read:

On Friday, the last day of July, Munich was feverish with excitement over the prospects of war. Altho official bulletins were epidemic, the final orders for the march to the front had not come to the troops which throughout Bavaria had rapidly been mobilizing during the few previous days of this stormy midsummer week. We had only arrived the night before from Berlin and Dresden, where the mobs in the streets and processions of students singing "Die Wacht am Rhein," and other war ballads, were of such magnitude that old residents said nothing like them had been seen since the beginning of the Franco-Prussian conflict of 1870. Consequently it was not surprizing to find the Haupt Bahnhof, or central station, swarming with excited Bavarians all trying to move in opposing directions.

It took us a full hour to get our baggage and ourselves out of the terminus into a taxicab, and the drive to the hotel was blocked by masses of people at every turn. Under such conditions Germany seemed a good place to retreat from, and our first efforts on reaching the hotel were devoted to securing accommodations to Paris for the following night on that crack train, the Orient Express, which makes the run in twelve hours.

To see Munich in a day seemed like sacrilege, but if we had fallen to its charms instead of steeling ourselves against them, we might be there yet. So we cautiously selected the best of the many double-starred attractions recommended by Mr. Baedeker, and had just been driven out of the famous picture-gallery by the four o'clock closing bell, when we found excited throngs eagerly reading large pink posters, conspicuously plastered on walls and buildings calling for immediate and complete mobilization of all reserves and indicating that the great European war, dreaded by all, had come. Bavarian officers, with aids, were everywhere pushing through the streets in motors reading proclamations to the crowds at various points and, on hurrying back to our hotel, we found Cook's agent besieged by tourists hysterically trying to get tickets out of Munich by night trains, on which all accommodations had been sold. We could have disposed of our places on the Orient Express at a large profit, but, of course, kept them tightly buttoned up and made ready to leave.

It took us another full hour to get into the station, check our baggage, and find our places on the train, and our clothes were nearly dragged from our backs by the seething mass of people that were surging in every direction. Fortunately, the Orient

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

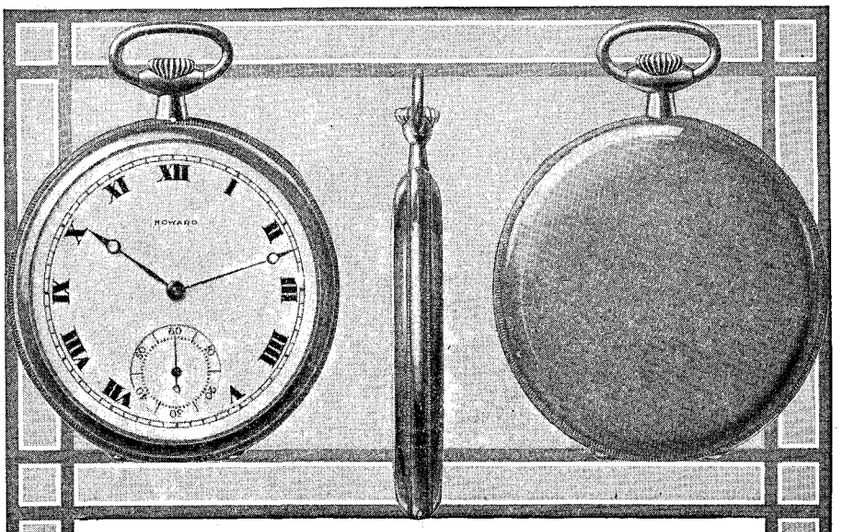
Express pulled in from Vienna late, and as it disgorged its hundreds of passengers, they were literally swallowed up by the throng that stormed the cars in their eagerness to get on board. Our satisfaction in finally reaching our compartment was short-lived, for the attendant told us the train would not proceed beyond Strassburg, six hours distant, since none of the cars would be allowed to leave German territory under existing conditions.

This looked like war, indeed, and our real troubles began when we were ordered out of the train at Strassburg in the small hours of the morning, with the announcement that the train would go no farther. No one at the station could tell us if or when we should be provided with another train to the French frontier, and none of our fellow passengers knew what to do next. So we all paced the platforms awaiting daylight and developments.

Soldiers were everywhere, and the buffet where we tried to get some small refreshment was so overrun with them that it was war to the knife in obtaining a poor cup of coffee and an unbuttered roll. It was not until about nine o'clock in the morning that a train of third-class cars backed into the station, and we were finally told it would take us across Alsace to the French frontier at Avricourt—some two hours distant. There was nothing to do but clamber in and forget the Orient Express. Our third-class local was packed with troops fully armed and belted with cartridges, and at every small station were detachments of soldiers. Every railway bridge—big and little—had its guards, who were actually throwing up intrenchments. Long trains of cavalry and artillery could be seen moving along the high roads toward the west, and the farmers everywhere seemed to be working frantically to harvest their grain—some of which had not yet fully matured—before their farms became battlefields. The German soldiers—many of whom were mere boys—were equipped in khaki uniforms, khaki-covered helmets, new cartridge belts, and heavy army boots. Whether they knew of the cause for which they were going to fight seemed doubtful, but they certainly were prepared for war.

Of the same change in Paris there have been many descriptions given. It began with the pink mobilization bulletins, took color with the singing of the "Marseillaise," and developed more swiftly than thought could realize into a wild outburst of military ardor, and the confusion of departing regiments. Something of this is shown by the writer of the above, who arrived in Paris after still more difficulty in crossing the French border, and nineteen sleepless hours in a train filled to the corridors with French soldiery:

We looked forward to a bath and breakfast at the Ritz, but were immediately confronted with scenes of the greatest confusion and excitement at the terminus. Baggage of every description was piled to the roofs of all the fourteen platforms of the Gare de l'Est, and soldiers were rushing in every direction. We at once saw the hopelessness of trying to get our trunks out of the mêlée, and, with a stroke of real genius—as it afterward proved—imme-



The New Howard *Ionic*

The latest achievement of the HOWARD Watchmakers and one of the most beautiful Time-pieces ever designed.

The HOWARD Ionic—12-size, 17-jewel, extra-thin, open-face, the movement adjusted to three positions, temperature and isochronism, cased in a single-joint gold-filled case of special design, exceedingly flat and compact—price $40.

Owing to the extreme care given to the finish and adjustment of every HOWARD movement, only a small number of these new watches will be available this year.

The more enterprising jewelers will make a point of having a few to show, and we would strongly advise anyone who is interested to see the Ionic and make reservation at an early date.

A Howard Watch is always worth what you pay for it. The price of each Watch is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at $40, to the 23-jewel at $150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD WATCH. The jeweler who can is a good man to know.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS, Boston, Mass.

MADE ON HONOR PEN

PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PEN

SELF FILLER - SAFETY - TRANSPARENT - STANDARD

SOLD BY 15,000 WIDE AWAKE DEALERS. CATALOG FREE.

PARKER PEN CO., 60 Mill St., Janesville, Wis. New York Retail Store, Woolworth Building

4 St. Bride Street, London, England; 25 Bredgade, Copenhagen, Denmark; Cairo, Egypt.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Si-wel-clo never embarrasses

People are glad to visit homes where their finer sensibilities are considered, and where they are not embarrassed by noise escaping from the bath or toilet room when the closet is flushed.

Silent
SIWELCLO
Closet

is constructed on a principle that reduces to almost nothing the noise of splashing, running water and when properly installed it positively cannot be heard outside the bathroom.

It is sanitary inside and outside and is modeled to harmonize with every accepted style of bathroom.

If you are planning to build or remodel, ask your architect or plumber about The Trenton Potteries Company products.

Booklet S-13
"Bathrooms of Character"
sent free on request

The Trenton Potteries Company
Trenton, N. J.

Largest manufacturers of Sanitary Pottery in the U. S. A.

Giant Heater

On Lamp

Will make a stove of your round-wick lamp, gas jet or mantle burner. Requires no more gas or oil than for light; does not lessen volume of light; simply utilizes waste heat. Heat and light at one cost. Will heat ordinary room comfortably in zero weather. No ashes, no trouble, clean and odorless; mixes the air.

On Gas Flame

Just the thing for sick-room, bath, bed-room; heating water, making tea or coffee, etc.

Send for booklet and testimonials.

Price, Carriage postpaid { Black Iron, - $1.00 / Polished Brass, $1.50 / Nickel Plated, $2.00

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded if returned in 10 days.
THE GIANT HEATER CO., 64 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

diately decided to abandon them where they were, in order to investigate conditions in Paris generally. For we feared that the declaration of war, following so soon on the murder of the prominent French Socialist legislator, which had taken place but a few days before, might mean bad times in the city.

Once outside the station, we found it surrounded by a cordon of troops, who permitted no civilians to enter; for the station and the railway had all been taken over by the Government in moving troops and supplies to the frontier, and all other traffic was suspended, Only two or three cabs were in sight—bringing officers to the terminus—and it seemed as if we must walk. But, amid the excitement, we jumped into a taxi, out of which a captain of infantry was dismounting, and, altho the driver continued to expostulate, we succeeded in getting him to take us through the deserted streets to the hotel.

Shutters were everywhere up—no busses were running, having been commandeered by the Government for transporting troops—few people were in sight, and this was Paris on a bright Sunday midsummer morning!

At the hotel everything was in silent confusion among the few attendants who remained. The very courteous manager reported that three hundred of his servants had left the day before—his guests were going as fast as they could—he was being forced to pay gold for his bread and his ice, and that, under such conditions, he couldn't keep the hotel open. He advised us immediately to get out of Paris, if we could, but added that, if we already had no tickets for London, it would be quite impossible for us to buy any, as the railroad station was surrounded, and only those having tickets would be allowed to enter. As to motors, he said, they were almost impossible to obtain, and further added that he understood the authorities would stop all cars from leaving Paris by noon that day. And it was 11:15 then! We had no money—no tickets anywhere—and now we were practically told to get away as soon as we could. But how? Our breakfast and bath were forgotten, and we stared helplessly out into the vacant Place de la Concorde, asking ourselves, What next? And this was the Paris we had looked forward to with pleasant anticipations!

But we were running with luck, for, just as our case seemed hopeless, and our wits scattered to the four winds, a real American stept up to us and asked if we were trying to get out of Paris. We said we had only just arrived, and were more than anything else looking for a bath and breakfast. "Cut it all out and get to England as soon as you can," was the gist of his response, and he emphasized his advice by saying that on Saturday, the day before, he had paid the guard at the Gare du Nord 500 francs simply to permit his wife, child, and nurse to go through the gate and get on the Boulogne train without tickets.

"I have a motor outside the city walls waiting to take me to Boulogne," he added, "and a taxicab chained here to the front door to take me outside the walls, but we must get through the gates before twelve or we may be prevented from leaving Paris at all. If you want to come, I shall be glad to take you, but we must start at once if we are to catch the last boat to England at seven to-night."

Draperies That Will Not Fade

The windows of a home invite the first look of a visitor. If the draperies are faded and shabby, the effect of the whole room is spoiled. But

ORINOKA
Guaranteed
SUNFAST FABRICS
For Drapery and Upholstery

defy sun and washing, and always remain bright and fresh as when new.

They are made in the greatest variety of artistic designs and colorings, are guaranteed absolutely fadeless, and are wonderfully inexpensive. The Biltmore, New York's newest and finest hotel, is draped with these fabrics. Send for free book, "Draping the Home," and name of dealer nearest you.

ORINOKA MILLS
159 Clarendon Bldg.
NEW YORK

For Your Protection Insist on This Guarantee:

These goods are guaranteed absolutely fadeless. If color changes from exposure to the sunlight or from washing, the merchant is hereby authorized to replace them with new goods or refund the purchase price.

This Tag and Guarantee on every bolt.

In a few minutes of pleasant diversion every day for a little while you can learn

FRENCH
GERMAN
SPANISH
OR
ITALIAN

In your business, in your daily reading, in your conversation, or in your trip abroad, a speaking and writing familiarity with one or more of these languages is an invaluable accomplishment.

The Celebrated, Natural
Rosenthal Method
for Quick Language Study

Successful, because it is nature's own method

Almost unconsciously you glide into *thinking* in the new language, this being the natural, sure way of becoming familiar with the new tongue. You will speak, think, and write the new language in surprisingly short time.

30 minutes a day for ten weeks

During the vacation, on the cars coming and going to business, in odd moments, you can become familiar with French, German, or Spanish, by giving only thirty minutes a day for eight or ten weeks.

Direct lessons from great linguists

Every purchaser is entitled to membership in the celebrated Rosenthal correspondence school, in which his exercises are supervised by eminent linguists in the three languages. This affords the benefits of a private instructor.

THOUSANDS OF "DIGEST" READERS HAVE USED IT

Price for each language, $6
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

His courtesy and his invitation were like the proverbial straws to the drowning, and we grasped them greedily. We threw our bags into his taxicab, left our baggage receipt for the trunks abandoned at the Gare de l'Est with the hotel porter, and at 11:30 started out of Paris, one hour after our arrival. There was no trouble at the city gate, and the motor was awaiting us at a garage just beyond. It took five minutes to buy a loaf of bread, some butter, and two bottles of mineral water at a near-by café, and we were ready for the 145-mile run against time to Boulogne.

Just as we were about to start, a parting telephone greeting came to us from the manager of the Ritz, who said that the latest information was that we would probably be stopt on the way and our car commandeered by the authorities for war purposes. It was too late to hesitate now, so we climbed in and started off through the quiet suburbs toward Boulogne, every moment of the way expecting to be held up. We slid safely through Pontoise, however, and other villages between it and Abbeville, where we stopt only long enough to buy a few extra liters of gasoline. There was no time for lunch, altho it was the lunch hour here, and altho savory odors floated out from the courtyard of the little inn by which we halted. Asking the chauffeur if he were not hungry, he looked at me disdainfully, waved his hand down the road ahead, and merely said dramatically the two words: "*A Boulogne!*" We admired his state of mind as we rapidly pulled out of Abbeville and headed north by the well-worn "Route de Calais." As we drew near each village we prepared ourselves for the inevitable detention, but it never came, and we successively slid through Montreuil, Samer, and St. Léonard until it seemed as if fortune was indeed with us.

At six o'clock we saw the sea from the uplands back of Boulogne, and at 6:30 we reached the end of our exciting ride.

Another writer in the same paper, a young woman member of the staff, had so great a faith in the solidity of the civilization that surrounded her in the English capital that she scorned the reports then coming in from the Continent, and continued blithely on her intended tour through France. If she had heeded the warning, she says, she "would not have seen Paris in its mad war fever, would not have missed the boat I was booked for, would not have got steerage room on the *Celtic* just five minutes before the tender left with its cargo of Americans and its smattering of immigrants." There was talk of "*la guerre*," and the railroad trains were filled with soldiers all the way to Paris.

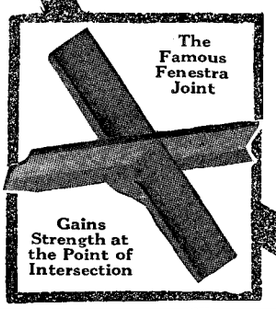
Paris was hot, crowded, hectic, hurried, confused. The army was mobilizing. We had come from England and from old Rouen, where the glass doors of our rooms opened into an old garden, and the sweet night air had come in from where the dark yew trees and the Cathedral spire were silhouetted against the late twilight. It was a very rude awakening. At that time there were two of us. I could talk only the merest trifle of French. My friend could

Your Public Spirit—
Your Purse—Your Pride

Swift, *sure* rewards follow Fenestra installation. A reward to your public spirit in that Fenestration represents *humanized production*—evidences your consideration for your workers. A reward to your purse in that Fenestration economically solves your light and air problems—increases output at a reduced production cost. A reward to your pride in that Fenestration gives evidence of success.

Fenestra
SOLID STEEL WINDOWS

have helped make success for thousands of prosperous firms. The list might be indefinitely continued, but here are a few names:



New York Central Lines
American Optical Co.
Standard Oil Co.
Timken-Detroit Axle Co.
Welch Grape Juice Co.
Procter & Gamble
H. W. Johns-Manville Co.
Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co.

Fenestra is fire insurance built into the walls. Indestructible—and costs nothing for upkeep. Send us your blue prints and ask our engineers to estimate.

Write for Catalog V

Detroit Steel Products Company
Dept. 91, Detroit, Mich.

TRUS-CON
FLOOR ENAMEL
Produces a Hard Tough Elastic and Durable Finish on all Cement Floors
Renders them Stain Proof and Dustless
THE TRUS-CON LABORATORIES

Dustless, Sanitary Cement Floors

TRUS-CON FLOOR ENAMEL stops dusting of concrete floors. Gives a smooth, tile-like surface. Wear-resisting; stain-proof; oil-proof. Easily cleaned by mopping. Furnished in a variety of colors. Applied with a brush.

TRUS-CON FLOOR ENAMEL

is used in Factories, Warehouses, Power Plants, Hospitals, Schools, Offices, Residences, Garages, etc.

FREE—Color Card and valuable suggestions. WRITE TODAY

The TRUS-CON LABORATORIES
436 Trus-Con Bldg. Detroit, U. S. A.
Waterproofings—Dampproofings—Technical Paints

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Will You Fill Your Pipe From a Stranger's Pouch?"

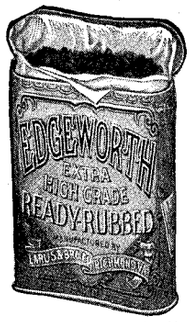
He was standing on the sheltered side of a small town railway depot drawing away at an empty pipe and shuffling his feet while he waited for a train already hours late. It was so far into the P. M. hours that buying tobacco was out of the question.

He wanted to smoke. He wanted to smoke as bad as you have wanted to smoke when you found yourself isolated somewhere with all the materials for smoking except the fire.

And then came the question, "Will you fill your pipe from a stranger's pouch?"

Neither the words "I love you" nor the words "Here's that money I owe you" ever sounded as sweet as those that proffered tobacco to that empty pipe.

"That smoke," he told us, "was the best tasting, the most entirely satisfactory, I had ever breathed through an amber bit. Maybe standing under a dripping eave on a rainy night, waiting for a slow train, gives to tobacco an added charm. I don't know. But I *do* know that I never found the equal of that smoke until months later when I had some Edgeworth from a fellow in the Yale Club."



Maybe there is something of good omen in that question, "Will you fill your pipe from a stranger's pouch?"

Let's try and see.

We are strangers, you and we, let us offer you some Edgeworth. Let us send you—not a pipeful, but a pouchful—free to try, to like or to dislike, to smoke but a little, or to smoke to the last bit and buy more, as you like it.

Will you let us give you some Edgeworth?

We have the confidence to believe that you will like Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed the way so many other smokers like it—Best. Your name on a postcard and your tobacco dealer's name will bring a sample postpaid.

Send the postcard now; it's an easy thing to do.

Edgeworth comes in two forms, Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed, and is on sale practically everywhere. Every package wherever and whenever sold is unqualifiedly guaranteed.

The retail price of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is 10c for pocket size tin, 50c for large tin and $1.00 in handsome humidor packages. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply, but about all the good dealers have it.

Write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Bro. Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen carton, of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed, by prepaid parcel post, at same price you would pay jobber.

NORMANDY BIRD CAGES
FOR LIVE BIRDS—$5 to $12

We also have the birds, both alive and the brightly painted ones of wood. Correspondence invited.

And always McHughwillow Furniture.
Write for Pen Sketches.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & SON
9 West 42d St. Opposite Library New York

not say anything but, "Mais, oui, madame," "Mais, non, monsieur."

With great difficulty we got a cab and after coming out ahead in an argument with the porter, who wanted four francs for carrying our bags to the cab, we started for our hotel.

In the hotel an East Indian porter, several French porters, a worried Russian proprietor, and a weeping maid greeted us.

"How comes it that Americans still enter this city?" asked the Russian. His black hair was cropped close to his head, his face was very pale, and his eyes looked as if he had been crying. "It would be better not to come."

We dropt our bags and went directly to the American Express office, for all the money we had between us was a coin or two, amounting in all to about 15 centimes. We had never doubted that our checks could be cashed at once, when we reached Paris.

"Go at once to the Express office, for it closes early on Saturdays," the Russian proprietor had said. This was Saturday, August 1. The East Indian, who trod like a cat and had smirking, smooth ways with him, escorted us to the Rue Scribe. Probably the majority of Americans in Paris were assembled there, on the Rue Scribe, besieging the Express office, the steamship companies, or the New York *Herald* office, or talking together in excited, morbid knots. We tried to hear nothing that was said. Our object was to get some money changed and to find out the chances for an immediate escape.

The efforts of the pair proved, for the time being, fruitless. Through a heedlessly chaotic Paris they tramped back to their hotel, only to find it practically deserted, and to be told by the harassed proprietor that, tho they might remain there for the night, the hotel would surely be shut up on the morrow, as he must leave the country. Penniless or not, they must move on. There follows a graphic description of the night of turmoil that followed:

That was the wildest night of my life. Some of the time I tried to sleep, but wild, feverish dreams made sleep unbearable, and finally we sat by the windows and looked down into the Rue de Mathurin and up and down the street to the corners, where carriages and machines tore past, all night, crowded with soldiers. Americans and all other foreigners were leaving in great numbers, whole families together, hurrying along, sometimes talking in shrill voices, sometimes keeping a hurried silence, which was worse. They were all on foot, for no one but soldiers could ride in machines, and almost all the horses were taken for the Army.

No one could take baggage with him which he could not carry himself, and the people's arms and hands were full. Often two men carried a trunk between them. All night long the life of the Paris streets went on, and fragments of it floated up to us in sight and sound. The cafés were full of men. Women of the street plied their trade diligently. One of these women, a large, dark, strange creature, I can never forget. Her large hat and flowered, ample, silk waist gleamed up at me every time she sauntered under a street-light. So uncon-

Protect Your Eyes

Two Color Dimmer Goggle give absolute protection to the eyes. ***At night***—against the blinding glare of approaching headlights. ***By day***—against strong and dazzling sunlight.

Made from the newly discovered pure Pyralin, commonly known as Parisian Ivory—none of the objectionable features of celluloid, isinglass, mica or glass. Practically unbreakable. ***Full vision,*** no visible dividing line to interfere with sight. Light, cool and sanitary, bound with rubber, fitted with self-adjusting head band and hair pins for ladies. A safeguard against headaches and eye irritation. Highly endorsed by physicians. Get Rextrew's—the original 'dimmer.'

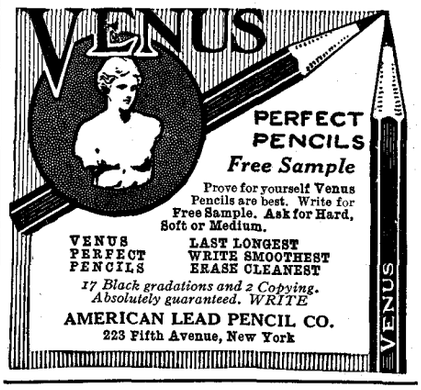
For sale by druggists, opticians and automobile dealers. 75c per pair.

Rextrew's Invisible Eye Shield in pure White Pyralin for protection of eyes of motorists or pedestrians against wind, dust or dirt and from cold and injury from the sharp cutting winds of fall and winter. 50c per pair.

Special Offer to Literary Digest Readers

Send us the name of your dealer with $1.00 and we will send you prepaid one pair of each. A saving of 25c—an introductory offer. Limited. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send us your order within 10 days and we will include FREE a *Dimmer Eye Shade* for office work or home reading.

DIMMER GOGGLE CO.
523 Fishrupp St. Whiting, Ind.



CZAR'S GIFT How a brother won freedom for a brother by his art as a sculptor. Cloth, 40 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

JUST PUBLISHED

A Momentous History of Events Leading Up to the Present European War From the French Viewpoint

FRANCE
From Behind the Veil

By COUNT PAUL VASSILI

IN THIS VOLUME, written in frank and pungent style, is embodied the author's unrivaled experiences of the inner social and political life of France during the last fifty years. He opens his reminiscences with the meteoric reign of Napoleon the Third and his lovely Andalusian wife, the Empress Eugénie, and closes them "the day before yesterday" as it were.

"There is here much first-hand and entertaining gossip about the celebrities and notorieties of French society during the author's time."—*The Sun, New York.*

"Contains much that is momentous in history, simply and frankly told."—*The Evening Post, Chicago, Ill.*

"No man of the era which closed with the downfall of Napoleon III. had better opportunity for close investigation than did this diplomat, whose missions, mostly of a semi-official nature, were many, taking him to all the courts of Europe."—*The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.*

Large Octavo, Cloth, $3.75 net; by mail $3.91

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-60 Fourth Avenue New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cernedly she strolled along, at midnight, and still, when the dawn came, always with furtive eyes, always flirting the tiny, glittering, white fan she carried in her pudgy, beringed fingers.

At one o'clock a great coach-load of Americans drove up to our door. The red-coated driver took down all the luggage and rang the bell. Then he beat upon the door, and roared at the top of his voice. They had engaged rooms, but the Russian would not take them in. He put his head out at the door, and said many things to them. They answered him also many things, and the red-coated driver piled the luggage on the coach-top again and drove them away.

And so that first night wore on. The soldiers dashed by in motor-cars, and the foreigners flocked out to the stations. The café doors swung in and out, and the little white fan glittered slowly up and down the street, shining wanly under the street-lights. Now and then we would hear the tramp of many feet, and snatches of the "Marseillaise" sung by many voices. All Paris was awake.

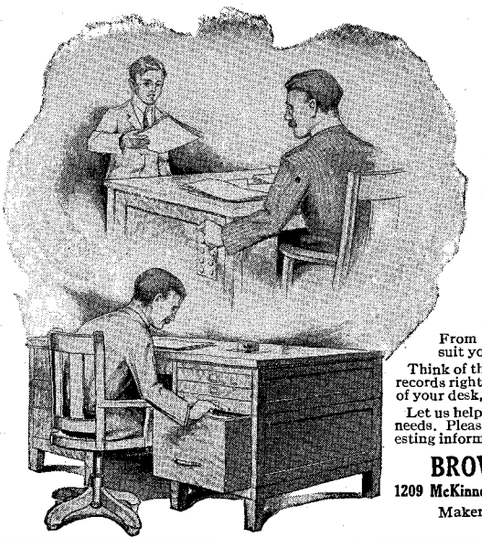
Up by our windows we had almost forgotten our share of the troubles, but sometimes we remarked that we had no money, that probably the trains would all be given up to soldiers for the next few days, that we were somewhat alone, and really very, very much afraid. I knew that it was the experience of a lifetime for which any one of the American men I knew would barter his very soul. But I was not an American man, only an American girl, and I dared not stop staring at the Paris street, for fear of sleep and feverish dreams from which waking could bring no relief.

Had these two women reached Paris some weeks earlier and found themselves without baggage, alone, and unfriended, with no place, apparently, where they might rest their heads, there is no knowing how they might have fared. But so great and sudden was the metamorphosis of the city that something of it swept through even the strangers within its gates, and what in other circumstances might have seemed impossibilities became only gratefully accepted opportunities. Somehow or other these two found another place to stay, and, without even car-fare between them, managed to make their way across the unfamiliar city on the various errands which necessity forced them to undertake. They "saw" Paris, tho not at all in the way they had expected to do so:

In searching for the police headquarters that afternoon, we incidentally saw some of the city, the Madeleine, the Rue Royale, the Champs Élysées, the Arc de Triomphe, the Place de la Concorde, the outside of the Louvre and Notre Dame, and other things. The artificial beauty of it all seemed just a mockery that day, and the only sudden joy I had was in seeing the red goldfish in the great pool of the Tuileries Gardens, swimming together in one great patch of color, alive and true and natural.

When we found the police headquarters, after much weary walking, we were told that it was the wrong place, and that every one must go to the police chief of his own district. We walked the many weary miles, it must have been at least six, back again, and, because there was nothing more that could be done that day, and because we

Do You Work at Your Desk in the Old-Fashioned Way?



Here is a man at work in his office. He has his papers, forms, records, etc., in filing cabinets against the wall, or out in the next room. He starts to work but in a minute has to jump up and go to a file for some information; or he has to call the file clerk or his stenographer, and ask for what he wants. He takes up either his own time, or his clerk's or, as usually happens, both. All day long this occurs with untold loss of time.

Is that your way too? You can eliminate all this needless effort and waste of time—by using

The "Desk with Brains"

It is made of sections which stack together as solid as an ordinary desk. From the numerous sections offered, you can suit your requirements perfectly.

Think of the convenience of having your important records right at your finger tips, filed in the pedestals of your desk, ready for constant reference.

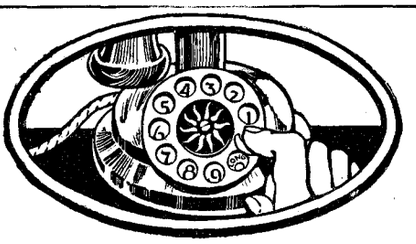
Let us help you plan a desk exactly suited to your needs. Please write today for a desk chart with interesting information on filing.

BROWNE-MORSE COMPANY

1209 McKinney Avenue Muskegon, Michigan

Makers of high-grade Filing Equipment

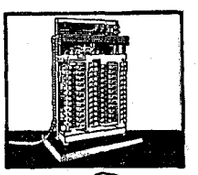
Branches in principal cities



500 Progressive Businesses Adopt This Dial This Year

—this dial, which is the outward form and semblance of the ***Automatic-Phone, a better Inter-communicating System.***

Here is the old style manual switchboard which is replaced, putting the girl at some other work which cannot be done better by a *machine*. The expense of operators' salaries is eliminated entirely—but that is only a small part of the saving.



Here is the Automatic Switchboard, which takes the place of the girl. It makes all connections *instantly*, automatically, with absolute, inevitable certainty. It does not require light, air or valuable floor space. It is never tired or cross or out-of-order. It is on the job 24 hours a day.

Here is the instrument that connects each man and department with every other man and department. A twist of your finger (or your secretary's finger) on the dial gets your connection. It is *secret*—your conversation cannot possibly be overheard.

Here is the saving in time—*18 seconds on every call*—over the most perfect manually operated system. At 30 calls a day this amounts to a working week each year for each employe using the telephone.

Sears Roebuck, Solvay Process, Baldwin Locomotive, Standard Oil of Ohio, Illinois Central R. R. and scores of others use and highly recommend the Automatic-Phone. Our booklet, "*At Your Finger's End*," tells why. It's free. Request a copy today. Mail the coupon.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO.

Makers of 500,000 Automatic Telephones In Use the World Over

New York Chicago Atlanta Dallas Toledo
Cleveland Buffalo Detroit Portland, Ore.
Pittsburg Indianapolis Des Moines St. Louis

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES, Ltd.

Liverpool Winnipeg Sidney

MAIL COUPON FOR FREE BOOKLET

Automatic Electric Co., Dept. 95 Chicago, Ill.

Please send me a copy of your booklet, "At Your Finger's End." We use . . telephones.

Name .....

St. and No. .....

City ..... State .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GLASTENBURY
HEALTH UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN

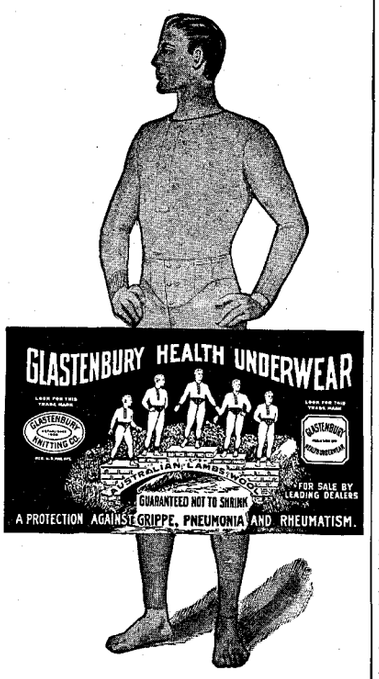
Every garment is shaped to the figure, and **guaranteed not to shrink.**

Glastenbury two-piece flat-knit underwear has a record of **over half a century's satisfaction to the consumer.**

Affords protection against **sudden chills, colds, pneumonia** and **rheumatism.**

Made in fifteen grades, and all weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.

See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on


GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR
GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK
FOR SALE BY LEADING DEALERS
A PROTECTION AGAINST GRIPPE, PNEUMONIA AND RHEUMATISM.

Natural Gray Wool, **winter** weight, per garment **$1.50**
Natural Gray Wool, **winter** weight (double thread), per garment **$1.75**
Natural Gray Worsted, **light** weight, per garment **$1.50**
Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **light** weight, per garment, **$1.75**
Natural Gray Worsted, **medium** weight, per garment, **$2.00**
Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **winter** weight.....per garment **$2.50**

For Sale by Leading Dealers

Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking.

Dept. 36.

Glastonbury Knitting Company, Glastonbury, Conn.

A Handsome Parlor Davenport By Day—A Roomy, Comfortable Bed at Night!

Whether your home is large or small, a **Kroehler Bed Davenport** will be a great convenience. It has the exact appearance of a handsome parlor davenport. At night it serves as a regular or extra bed.

A gentle pull on the strap at back of seat unfolds a full size, sanitary, all steel bed frame and springs. It closes as easily. Separate, removable felted cotton mattress. You don't sleep on the upholstering. Room for bedding when closed. Indestructible—Luxuriously Comfortable either as a bed or davenport.

Saves Space, Saves Furniture Expense. Makes 1 Room Seem Like 2.

Hundreds of styles. Our huge capacity enables us to give the best quality at low prices. There are 4 Types of

KROEHLER
Bed Davenports

Unifold, Duofold, Daveno and Kodav.

Any one of them will please you. The Kroehler trade-mark on the metal frame of every bed is a GUARANTEE OF QUALITY. Insist on seeing it before you buy.

☞ *For Sale by All Reliable FURNITURE STORES.*

Don't accept a substitute. If your dealer will not supply you, write us.

KROEHLER MFG. CO.

Naperville, Ill. Binghamton, N. Y. Kankakee, Ill. Cleveland, O.

were afraid of the Paris streets at night, we went to bed.

I was at the steamship office at eight the next morning with an American crowd, which, as Dulcinea would say, "is always so good-natured," waiting for the doors to open.

"What time do you open up?" called a fat American to the clerk within. The former was in a fever of excitement, mopping his bald head.

"Neuf heures," answered the clerk, coolly.

"What, *never!*" shouted the fat man, his eyes popping from his head.

That day was devoted to passports. When I found that no checks were being cashed that morning, I staked all my hopes of leaving Paris on the few dollars which my friend had extracted from the American Express, and we set out for the American Embassy to get a passport out of Paris, which, after I got it, was never even seen.

We walked for hours in search of the Embassy, and en route picked up another woman and a Spanish man, both bound for the same elusive destination. The American crowd was, as usual, forming lines. This time, it was for numbers which would entitle the holders to a place in another line, where passports were being doled out.

"But I can not wait," said I; "I'm leaving France to-day to catch the *Philadelphia.*"

"Then go right up," said the man, and I went right up and signed something in French and bore it away. No money was being given out at the Embassy: only passports.

It being two o'clock, we decided to eat and not try to get to the big meeting of Americans at the Grand Hôtel. We sank into chairs by small tables in front of a tiny café, we two, the other woman, and the Spanish man. The latter could talk French, and he learned from the shopkeeper that we could buy bread from a shop up the street and butter from a shop down the street, and he would give us beer. So we separated. The Spaniard came back waving a two-foot loaf of bread and a handful of coins.

"I told them it was bread for a woman who had not touched food these twenty-four hours," said he, exultantly, "and they changed my fifty-franc note. We must have cheese now to celebrate."

Thus it was we broke our fast. And then the luck changed. The walk back to the Rue Scribe was many weary miles, but when I got there the Mercantile Marine cashed one of my two checks for me.

Now all that was left to do was to get the passport signed by the police and to buy a railroad ticket to the port from which a boat was most likely to leave. And all the time we were closing our ears to the rumors and alarms and facts which swirled around us, that no trains ran; that no boats sailed; that starvation awaited us within the week. As one woman said to me, cornering me suddenly on the street:

"It is this way: we Americans will just have to get together and hire rooms and get any food we can. We won't be able to get beds, but we can use a blanket each, or our steamer-rugs."

She passed on. I straightened my hat and did the same. Akin to her was the woman who pointed her finger at me

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

threateningly when I cried. I was waiting in one of the crowds for one of the doors to open. And each story I heard of the war and the plight of Americans in Paris was worse than the last. So I leaned my American Panama against the unopened door and shed a few American tears. Immediately I became the center of the crowd.

"And what are *you* crying for, young woman? What are you crying for?" demanded a woman, waving her finger in my face. I could not tell her why, and I suppose she will never know.

That night we saw aeroplanes—German, they said—hovering over Paris, and we realized again that Paris was not simply a place for Americans to flee from, and that there were other things in the world than passports, railroad tickets, and American checks.

Paris at sunset, if one can take time to see it, leaves no room for thought of anything but Paris. That night, when all the faces of the crowd were turned up wonderingly, I forgot that it was war aeroplanes they saw, and I had a sudden vision of what Paris might be in peaceful twilights.

But it was not a peaceful twilight. The cars still rolled by full of cheering, waving soldiers. It seemed a glorious adventure for them, they were so young, so gay in their blue and red, and they were borne away so swiftly and with such glory out of the streets of Paris into the great *guerre*, which was so lightly on their tongues. More often than not it was a laughing farewell they gave their wives. And the women, sobbing hopelessly, would watch the horses or the machines out of sight, stand uncertainly for a moment, and then, picking up the tiny child who did not at all understand, join some shouting mob of women and little boys and old men who were filling the streets from curb to curb and singing over and over again the "Marseillaise."

It was the faces of those in the mob which told the story of Paris in war-time; not the faces under the red caps. Thoughtlessly I asked the maid in my hotel whether she had any relatives in the war. She looked at me for a minute, quite speechless. Then she touched her breast with a little quick French movement:

"*C'est fini*," she whispered, and went out of the room, lest I should see her cry. I learned afterward that her husband, her three brothers, and her husband's brothers had all gone. And after that, under all the shouting of the mobs, under all the fragments of the national hymn which every one was singing, under all the laughter of the little children who did not understand, I heard that woman's whispered words, "*C'est fini*."

The writer finally made her way homeward safely enough, tho with considerable difficulty and discomfort. And she concludes thus:

It was eight o'clock on Saturday morning by the clock on the Jersey Central station when we came up the harbor. We had seen the Statue of Liberty, and we could see a black spot up ahead which grew into a crowd of many people, waiting for us at the White Star Line pier. And, just as if nothing in the world had happened, we opened up our bags for the customs man to see.

Don't Let Accident Steal Your Earnings

You believe in protecting yourself against loss by fire or by windstorm. No doubt you carry life insurance. You consider these kinds of insurance as good business. You don't carry *accident insurance*. "But," you say, "I am not liable to accident. I don't travel on trains. I don't run an automobile nor own one. I'll do the same things tomorrow that I'm doing today. I spend little time away from my home outside of business hours. I don't *need* accident insurance. Here is a wonderful fact. Most people are hurt in the street and at home. Only one "drummer" in 8,765 is killed in a year. The commercial traveler is a better accident insurance risk than a minister.

One man in seven is hurt in a year. So any man's chance of escaping injury is six to one—not a wide margin. You say, perhaps—"but my salary would go on while I would be laid up." How *long?* If it does, you must shoulder the increased expense of a surgeon's services. You must take that sum from your family, in necessities. The accident leaves a hole that is never filled. It robs you of your *savings*, while household costs go on. No one can avoid accident. You *can* avoid its *cost*.

The **Equity-Value Accident Policy** is for any man, in any walk of life. It gives the protection you need at a cost of $3.50* per thousand if you are in the preferred class. If you should be suddenly disabled by accident, your weekly indemnity would be at the rate of $5.00 for every $1000 of insurance. For protection against illness or accident under an **Equity-Value Disability Policy,** with the same weekly indemnity and principal sum, the cost is $10 per thousand. Here is real provision against chance stealing your earnings, a *salary* while you're laid up if you should be overtaken by sudden accident or illness.

It will certainly pay you to know just what the **Equity-Value Accident Policy** will give you in protection. It will certainly pay you to examine it and see for yourself its many advantages. Know its full import. Know just how you can protect yourself against time-loss, against money-loss, against chance and the doctor's bill—for a lower premium than other policies paying the same principal sum and equal *indemnity* for accidents, anywhere in the world. Sign and mail the coupon. It will bring a sample **Equity-Value Accident Policy.** Your signature involves no obligation, of course.

Maryland Casualty Company
Baltimore, Maryland

*This rate applies to all states excepting North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Missouri, in which the rate for the **Equity-Value Accident Policy** is $4.00 per thousand or $11.00 per thousand for the **Equity-Value Disability Policy.**

Maryland Casualty Company
4 North St., Baltimore, Md.

Please send me a sample **Equity-Value** { Accident / Disability } **Policy** and information, without obligation on my part, as advertised.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....
Occupation.....Age.....

HENRY FORD DETROIT BUYS 4 CAR-LOADS HICKS TREES.

They are 10 to 25 years old. Root pruned. Guaranteed to live, or be replaced. All Hicks trees, shrubs and hardy plants are guaranteed. Do your planting this Fall *Send for catalog.*

ISAAC HICKS & SON WESTBURY LONG ISLAND

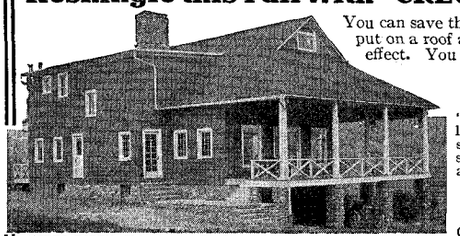
"The Right of the Child To Be Well Born"

A popular new book on the Science of

EUGENICS

By GEORGE E. DAWSON, Ph.D. Professor of Psychology, Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy.
It urges parenthood as the supreme object of being, fit selection and wise preparation as a necessity thereto. 12mo. cloth. 75c net; postpaid 82c.
Funk & Wagnalls Co.
354-60 Fourth Ave., N.Y.

Reshingle this Fall with "CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingles



"CREO-DIPT" Shingles on Roof and Side Walls, Hornell Country Club, Hornell, N. Y. An example of good protective covering with color stain that harmonizes well with surroundings. These shingles will last a lifetime.

You can save the cost and muss of staining on the job. You can put on a roof and cover the side walls with most pleasing color effect. You save the expense of painting.

THEY LAST A LIFETIME

14 Grades, 16, 18, 24-inch. 25 Different Colors

"CREO-DIPT" Shingles come in bundles ready-to-lay. We select Red Cedar shingles, dip them in creosote and stain them any color desired. No poor shingles—no wedge-shaped shingles. They lay faster and look better.

Write for FREE "CREO-DIPT" Booklet Today. It shows different types of "CREO-DIPT" houses selected from all parts of the country.

Give name of your Lumber Dealer and ask for Sample Color Pad. Name of Architect appreciated.

STANDARD STAINED SHINGLE CO.
1034 Oliver St. No. Tonawanda, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

If your typist spent two hours every day with her arms folded—

—Well, what's the difference whether she sits with her arms folded or sits at your desk making pencil-marks in a note-book?

Every minute of the time is wasted, either way—

Every minute of the time she might just as well be writing on her typewriter.

Cost? Man alive, the Dictaphone System isn't a cost at all. It's an economy. The saving in "overhead" shows up the very first day.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

Woolworth Bldg., N. Y., Suite 1907

Stores in the principal cities—dealers everywhere.

If you don't find "Dictaphone" in the 'phone book—just tear off "the man at the desk"—pin him on your letterhead and send him in. Nothing else. That's all.

"Your Day's Work"—a book we should like to send you.

WANTED AN IDEA!

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." RANDOLPH & CO., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

6 and 7 % Net FIRST MORTGAGES
Jacksonville, Fla.

On improved business and residential property, on conservative 50% margin. We have had 11 years' experience in this field; references furnished if desired. Titles to be approved by leading attorneys. Correspondence invited.
PALMER AND PALMER, Jacksonville, Fla.

6% FARM MORTGAGES

$500 and Upwards
SAFE AND SURE NO WORRY

Here in the great fertile Northwest and where "we're right on the ground," where values are steadily increasing, is the best place to invest your money.

Our 6% Farm Mortgages are safe and sure. Never a loss in 31 years. Write for Booklet "A" and List of Offerings.

6%

E. J. Lander & Co.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Est. 1883
Capital and Surplus $400,000

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

OPPORTUNITIES IN STOCKS

MOODY'S MAGAZINE declares that while the prompt closing of the New York Stock Exchange when the outbreak of war had brought an avalanche of selling orders from all over the world "prevented what might have been a panic," the situation "does not apparently hold anything of immediate danger to legitimate investors." The position of speculators, however, is "somewhat different." These run a great risk of losing their money, provided they have not "the necessary resource to see the situation through."

As to standard securities, many of which have fallen as much as ten points in price since the war began, the writer believes that "the very greatest confidence can be assumed by the legitimate purchaser," that is, by those who purchased them outright. Moreover, investors who have the funds can now make selections for new purchases at "remarkably low prices"; the bargain counter is "clearly open all along the line." Standard railroad stocks can be bought with "full faith in their future"; so also can the best stocks in the industrial and public utility fields, where well-secured issues can be had at prices "ranging from five to ten points below those which existed a month ago."

These views as to opportunities are shared by *The Wall Street Journal*. When the Stock Exchange reopens, that paper believes, stocks which still sell as low as they did when the exchange was closed will present "many remarkable bargains." Tables are presented of industrial and railroad stocks, in which are given the closing prices for the last day on which the exchange was open, the highest prices that have prevailed in 1914, the rates of dividend paid, the amount of the yields on the closing prices, and figures for the latest returns of earnings. Following are selections from these lists:

INDUSTRIALS

	Thurs. Close	*High 1914*	*Div. Paid*	*Yield*	*% Earn.*
Am. Can. pf.	80	95⅞	7%	8.8	11.5
Am. Smelters.	52½	71⅛	4	7.7	7.5
Am. T. & Tel.	114	124¼	8	7.0	9.5
Am. Tobacco.	215	256	10	9.5	28.1
National Lead.	41⅝	52	3	7.1	3.6
People's Gas.	106	125	8	7.6	7.5
Rep. Ir. & St. pf.	78	91¼	7	9.0	12.4
U. S. Steel.	51⅞	67¼	5	9.6	11.0
U. S. Steel pf.	106½	112¾	7	6.6	22.7
Wells Fargo.	80	105⅛	6	7.5	9.5

RAILROADS

	Thurs. Close	*High 1914*	*Div. Paid*	*Yield*	*% Earn.*
Atchison.	89⅝	100⅝	6%	6.7	7.2
Balt. & Ohio.	72	98⅜	6	8.3	4.4
Bklyn Rapid Tr.	79	94¼	6	7.6	7.9
C. M. & St. Paul.	85¼	107⅛	5	5.9	6.5
Chic. & Northw.	126	136⅞	7	5.6	8.0
Del. & Hudson.	140	159½	9	6.4	14.5
Gt. North'n pf.	114	134¾	7	6.1	8.6
Kan. City Sou. pf.	50⅛	62	4	8.0	8.0
Lehigh Valley.	122	156¼	10	8.2	11.6
Louis. & Nash.	127	141⅞	7	5.5	9.9
Northern Pacific.	98¾	118½	7	7.1	7.9
Norfolk & West.	97½	105⅞	6	6.2	8.7
Pennsylvania.	105⅛	115½	6	5.7	8.8
Reading.	140	172¼	8	5.7	8.0
Southern Pac.	84⅞	99½	6	7.1	8.0
South'n Rwy pf.	67½	85¼	5	7.5	9.2
Union Pac.	113½	164⅜	8	7.1	10.5

Among the interesting comments on these lists, made by *The Wall Street Journal*, are the following:

"Fifty industrials closed July 30 at 63.4, July 29 at 68.2, and the average high for 1914 was 79.4. In many individual stocks the declines ran much greater than twenty points from 1914 high. Canadian Pacific at Thursday's close was off 63, American Tobacco 41, Lehigh Valley 34¼, Reading 32¼, International Harvester 31½, New Haven 27, Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred 32⅞, Baltimore & Ohio 26⅜, Chesapeake & Ohio 26½, and Missouri Pacific 28.

"Yield on the investment at Thursday's (July 30) closing prices of thirty-four industrial dividend-paying stocks averaged as high as 7.7 per cent., the average dividend paid being 5.7 per cent. Twenty-nine railroad stocks paying dividends showed an average yield of 6.5 per cent., average dividend paid being 6.6 per cent. In the case of some of the industrials the yield ran particularly high, Amalgamated Copper, Anaconda, Tennessee Copper, and United States Rubber showing a yield of over 10 per cent. Of the railroads, Chesapeake & Ohio offered the biggest yield, 9.8 per cent.; Seaboard Air Line preferred was next, with 8.5 per cent. Kansas City Southern preferred, Lehigh Valley and Baltimore & Ohio yields were all over 8 per cent.

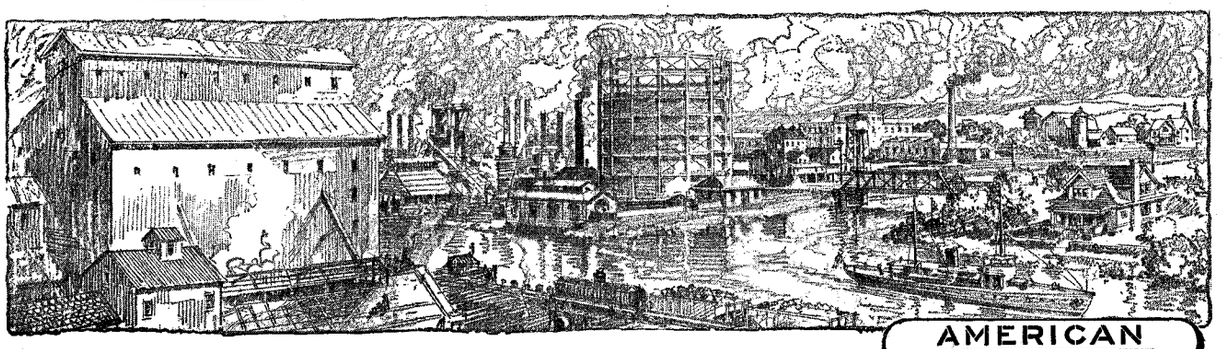
"That stocks are selling low, judged from the viewpoint of their earnings the past year, is indicated by the fact that the earnings of the fifty railroads for the year June 30, 1914, were equal on the average to 9.05 per cent. on the closing market price of the outstanding stock. Average earnings on par value of stock were 6.3 per cent. In the case of the fifty industrials, earnings for the calendar year 1913 were equal on the average to 14.43 per cent. on market value and 8.64 per cent. on par value of stock. Some of the industrial companies that show a large per cent. earned on Thursday's closing price follow: American Can, 23.6 per cent.; Central Leather, 18.2 per cent.; Tennessee Copper, 19.4 per cent.; United States Rubber, 21.5 per cent.; Westinghouse, 16.3 per cent.; International Harvester, 17.7 per cent.; Pacific Mail, 20 per cent.

"Of the railroads showing the biggest percentage earned on market value are the following: Seaboard Air Line preferred, 15 per cent.; Kansas City Southern preferred, 16 per cent.; Southern Railway, 12.2 per cent.; and Chesapeake & Ohio, 11.3 per cent. United States Steel earnings as per the last annual report are equal to 21.2 per cent. on Thursday's closing price of common stock, but based on earnings for the first six months of 1914 only 1 per cent. is shown on the market price."

GOVERNMENT-OWNED RAILROADS

There are only two countries in the world possessing any considerable amount of railway mileage that have left the operation of their lines entirely to private corporations, says a writer in the New York *Times Annalist*. These are Great Britain, with 23,400 miles of road, and the United States with 250,000. In both countries the state has not yet entered the field, altho the question of government ownership has been raised in both. Except for "the overwhelming preponderance of mileage in this country," statistics would show that the total of government-owned lines would exceed the total owned by private companies. Following is a table printed by *The Railway Age Gazette*, showing the mileage owned pri-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



"The final saving possible with the universal use of Armco Iron for all purposes requiring rolled or drawn metal, would compare favorably with the amount America could save by cutting out all her unnecessary fire losses."—From the story of Armco Iron, "Defeating Rust."

ARMCO Iron Resists Rust

OVER one hundred million dollars' worth of sheet metal is made each year in this country. Most of it disappears shortly on account of rust. This is due to the fact that most sheet metal of the present day contains impurities such as carbon, manganese, silicon, copper, sulphur; therefore it cannot help rusting when exposed to air, moisture or corrosive gases.

Our chemists are saving millions of dollars for the public as a result of the discovery of two things: first, government experts proved that the rapid corrosion of steel was caused by the presence of impurities, especially manganese; second, we found the way to make pure iron. Either of these discoveries ranks as one of the greatest achievements in metallurgy.

Let us illustrate this saving of millions, literally. In a decade, most of the impure sheet metal made in 1914 and used in exposed situations will have been destroyed by rust. The sheet steel made in 1904 has mostly rusted away. There you have a complete, annual loss of nearly one hundred million dollars.

Pure, Rust-Resisting Iron Will Save Millions

As soon as the public realizes and accepts the great truth that pure iron is a resistant to rust, there will of course be little sheet metal used except pure iron. When that times comes, this terrific waste of millions of dollars will be wiped out.

These are big figures, big claims—but they are true. Perhaps little figures will mean more to you. Let us say it will cost you $100 to roof a building with metal shingles or sheet metal. Ten years is about as long as you can count on modern impure metal roofing lasting. That is a cost of $10 a year. Pure iron roofing should last many times ten years. Even the old-fashioned charcoal iron roofs lasted forty to seventy years, and that iron was not as pure and not as rust-resisting as the pure iron which we are making. So instead of $10 a year, the cost of your roof will be nearer $2 a year.

Apply the same method of figuring savings to other sheet metal products; to metal window frames, metal lath, ventilators, gutters, pipes, especially to stoves, boilers, ranges and furnaces, which are peculiarly subject to rust, owing to condensation of moisture and to corrosive gases; to refrigerators; to road culverts, metal cars, boats, flumes, smoke stacks, tanks, woven wire fences and the thousand and one other things made from rolled or drawn metal.

ARMCO Iron is Pure

Armco Iron is not only pure, rust-resisting—it is an exceedingly fine quality of metal for other reasons. Every process of manufacture is handled with extreme care and is under the supervision of very highly trained metallurgists. For instance, each sheet, after rolling, undergoes a slow annealing process which takes a week, although ordinary sheet metal is often annealed in a day. Slow annealing restores all of the original strength and evenness of texture and removes molecular strains caused by rolling. For this reason, Armco Iron is very ductile.

Armco Iron, when galvanized, shows practically no dissolution when the zinc is applied; therefore the zinc is not impregnated with iron particles and lasts much longer than the coating on an impure base.

Terne Plate Roofing.— Armco Old Style Terne Plate, with its Armco Iron base, is made by the Morewood hand dipped, old style, pure palm oil process. No acids are used. The coating is pure lead and tin—two almost indestructible metals.

There are seven operations. No higher grade metal roofing is made in the whole world. Each sheet is stamped Armco.

How to Get Armco Iron

Armco—American Ingot Iron is sold through distributors of sheet metal. It is specified by architects and engineers and is used for making sheet metal products by many manufacturers. You can buy finished products of Armco Iron from hardware dealers, tinners and sheet metal workers. If you have any difficulty getting Armco Iron, write us for names of dealers and manufacturers who use Armco. For example, the Page Woven Wire Fence Company uses Armco Iron.

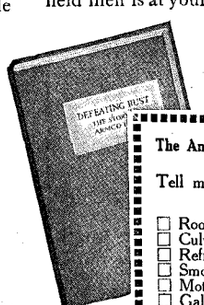
AMERICAN ARMCO INGOT IRON

The trademark **ARMCO** carries the assurance that iron bearing that mark is manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Co. with the skill, intelligence and fidelity associated with its products, and, hence, can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for it. It has behind it the guarantee of that company concerning the purity of the iron and the accuracy and thoroughness with which each step in its manufacture has been conducted.

Write for Free Book "Defeating Rust"

This book, "Defeating Rust," contains more real information about sheet metal than ever before has been put between two covers. It tells the complete story of pure iron—Armco Iron. It gives processes by which Armco Iron is produced. It shows how Armco Iron compares with other sheet metals in analysis, in tests, in actual use. This book gives the experiences of manufacturers in regard to welding, stamping, forming, enameling and polishing Armco Iron. It tells why stoves and refrigerators made of Armco Iron last longer.

Our Service Department will advise you regarding the use of Armco Iron. Our staff of metallurgists, chemists and practical field men is at your service.



48-page book fully illustrated

Please Mail This Coupon

The American Rolling Mill Co.
Box 507, Middletown, Ohio

Tell me why ARMCO IRON is best for:

CHECK ITEMS

☐ Roofing	☐ Stoves and Furnaces
☐ Culverts	☐ Enamel Ware
☐ Refrigerators	☐ Water Tanks
☐ Smoke Stacks	☐ Railroad Cars
☐ Motor Boats	☐ Advertising Signs
☐ Galvanized Pails	☐ Woven Wire Fencing
☐ Terne Plate	☐ Flumes
☐ Window Frames	☐ Metal Lath

Name .....

Address .....

The American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, O.

Licensed Manufacturers under Patents granted International Metal Products Co.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO.

CHICAGO: 1266 People's Gas Bldg. PITTSBURGH: 1832 Oliver Bldg. DETROIT: 901 Ford Bldg.
NEW YORK: 551 Hudson Terminal Building ST. LOUIS: 814 New Bank of Commerce Bldg.
CINCINNATI: 2101 Union Central Building CLEVELAND: 952 Rockefeller Building

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

$20 Suit or Overcoat $13.50 to your order

Do not buy your Fall suit before you send for this style book.

WE positively save you at least One-Third of your clothes money on the finest New York made-to-measure clothes.

Our only salesman is our catalog. We have no agents or out-of-town representatives of any kind.

We save all this expense and give it to you in the form of One-Third lower prices.

We guarantee our clothes at $13.50 to be real $20.00 garments in every respect.

We are the largest mail order tailoring concern in the world.

Send for our Free Style Book and 64 Samples today.

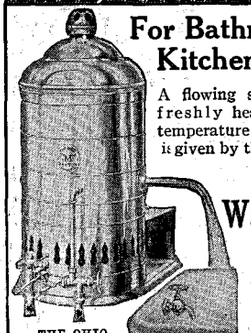
Make comparisons before you buy. Then if you decide to let us make your suit, remember—you need not take it unless it pleases you in *every* way.

Send for our catalog tonight and be convinced

The Bell Tailors of New York
114-116 Walker St., New York City

FREE
Sample Book and 64 Samples

A SIMPLE WAY TO GET
Clean, Fresh Hot Water



For Bathroom, Kitchen or Office

A flowing stream of clean, freshly heated water of any temperature and always ready is given by the

Ohio Water Heater

Safe—no dangerous flue or condensation pipes. Water and gas attachments only are necessary. Can be set in any place. Light heater; hot water flows instantly. Saves time, heat and expense. Always ready for all requirements. Used alone or auxiliary to storage tank.

THE OHIO
"M" for artificial or natural gas.....$29
"A" for acetylene gas.....$32
THE DAYTON
"O" for gasoline.....$38
All f. o. b. Dayton

Write for Catalog A and full particulars
McCormick Manufacturing Co.
436 E. 1st Street, Dayton, Ohio

vately and owned by Governments in all European countries:

Country	Private Railways, Miles	State Railways, Miles	Total Miles
Germany	2,750	36,200	38,950
Austria-Hungary	5,400	23,000	28,400
Great Britain	23,400	.....	23,400
France	25,660	5,540	31,200
Russia (in Europe)	14,200	24,400	38,600
Italy	1,870	8,930	10,800
Belgium	2,680	2,690	5,370
Luxemburg	204	122	326
Netherlands	880	1,100	1,980
Switzerland	1,290	1,700	2,990
Spain	9,540	.....	9,540
Portugal	1,155	695	1,850
Denmark	1,124	1,216	2,340
Norway	290	1,630	1,920
Sweden	6,090	2,760	8,850
Servia	226	356	582
Roumania	80	2,160	2,240
Greece	1,000	.....	1,000
Bulgaria	.....	1,200	1,200
Turkey (in Europe)	1,045	.....	1,045
Malta, Jersey, Isle of Man	68	.....	68
Total miles	98,952	113,699	212,651

From these figures it appears that Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia are thoroughly committed to government ownership, while in France little more than 20 per cent. of the mileage is owned by the state. The European countries in which there is no government ownership of railways are Great Britain, Spain, Greece, and Turkey. It is to be noted that the total mileage for all Europe, shown in the above table, is 37,000 miles less than the mileage for the United States alone. Other interesting facts contained in the *Annalist* article are these:

"Either on the basis of population or area the United States has much more than its proportionate share of the world's railway mileage. The following table shows the distribution of railways in 1912, with the division between state- and privately owned lines:

Country	Private Railways, Miles	State Railways, Miles	Total Miles
Europe	98,952	113,699	212,651
America	321,406	22,237	343,643
Asia	22,694	43,840	66,534
Africa	10,656	15,835	26,491
Australasia	2,708	18,970	21,678
Total miles	456,416	214,581	670,997

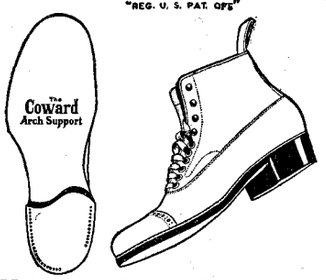
"There has been a steady, but slow, increase in the proportion of the world's railways owned by Governments. Of the total mileage for the world in 1912, which was 670,997, private companies owned 456,416 miles, or 68 per cent., and Governments owned 214,581 miles, or 32 per cent. In 1911 the total mileage was 654,435, 16,562 less, and of the total, companies owned 456,881, or 69.8 per cent., and Governments owned 197,554, or 31.2 per cent. In 1910 the total mileage was 638,611, or 32,386 less than the total in 1912, and of this private companies owned 450,659, or 70.57 per cent., while Governments owned 187,952, or 29.43 per cent.

HOW A MAN CAN MAKE HIMSELF INDEPENDENT AT SIXTY

E. C. Thompson, in a contribution to *The Rollins Magazine*, points out how, by proper self-denial in expenditures, any man, with a moderate income, can find himself at sixty possest of sufficient means to live without work if necessary. Unless a man does save, he may, under present social conditions, "find himself face to face with a very serious condition." Life-insurance is good as a protection to those who are dependent on him, but if, through age or infirmity, he loses the ability to earn money, and has no income from savings, a man finds himself "dependent perhaps on the very ones whom he had hoped to protect by his insurance."

Mr. Thompson believes that about nine men in ten save nothing, their excuse being that "it takes about all I make to pay my

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."



Help for sinking arches, strength for weak ankles, relief for aching foot muscles, arrive immediately with the wearing of the Coward Arch Support Shoe with Coward Extension Heel. A comfortable, corrective shoe for all "Flat-foot" conditions.

Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel made by James S. Coward for over 34 years.

FOR CHILDREN, WOMEN AND MEN

Send for Catalogue. Mail Orders Filled

Sold Nowhere Else

JAMES S. COWARD
264-274 Greenwich St., near Warren St., New York

MAXIM SILENCER

Enjoy Noiseless Shooting

You can hold target practice or shoot noiselessly anywhere by fitting your rifle with a Maxim Silencer. It's fine for hunting because there is no report noise to frighten game. Improves marksmanship—reduces the recoil and stops flinching.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK

Filled with interesting experiences of sportsmen with the Maxim Silencer—stores of actual records that will surprise you. Ask your dealer for a Silencer. If he has none, tell us his name and we will arrange to supply you.

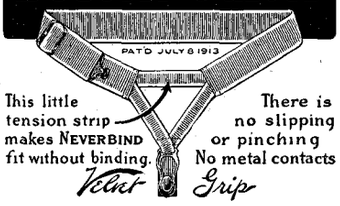
MAXIM SILENCER CO.
69 Huyshope Ave., Hartford, Ct.

Here is that new Boston Garter

Many dealers have NEVERBIND; if yours hasn't, we will send sample pair, postpaid, for 25 cents mercerized, double-grip 35 cents, or 50 cents silk, in blue, lavender, gray, tan, white and black.

GEORGE FROST CO., Sole Makers, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

NEVERBIND
Boston Garter



This little tension strip makes NEVERBIND fit without binding.

There is no slipping or pinching. No metal contacts.

Velvet Grip

There is NO RUBBER in the Leg Band
Always lifts on the Sock
Never drags on the Leg
Weighs less than half an ounce

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

expenses," the blame being commonly put on "the high cost of living." So far from its being a necessity for a man to spend all he earns in order to live, Mr. Thompson believes that "in these days of high wages and high prices, large profits and large living expenses, there is overflowing opportunity for the thrifty man such as the world has never before witnessed." Few men to-day, earning even what are considered small wages, should fail at sixty, in his judgment, to have at least $20,000; a sum which, invested at 5 per cent., would yield an annual income of $1,000. To take another case, a man of thirty, earning $3,000 a year, ought so to regulate his expenses that by the time he is sixty he will have not less than $60,000. Other interesting points in the article are these:

"There is no man, married or single, who can not revise his expenses and save money. Any man with sense enough to go in when it rains knows whether his income warrants his present standard of living. If it does not, he should have the moral courage to cut down his expenses. It may be that he will have to give up some things that have come to seem like necessities. It may be that he will have to move out of the house, and even out of the neighborhood where he has been living. He may have to give up pleasant associations. But be the sacrifices what they may, he will find that once made they are by no means as great as his imagination had pictured them.

"They will save him from years of infinitely greater sacrifice and humiliation. The man who makes this move in time will gain all that he gives up, and more, for he will have the satisfaction of feeling solid ground under his feet, and of knowing that he is all that he pretends to be, and not a sham and a humbug. The question as to how much should be saved would require a different answer for each individual case. A table is presented here that will assist any one who will apply it to his own case. Saving one dollar each year and keeping the whole amount saved at compound interest at 5 per cent. will produce:

$13.21 in ten years	$50.11 in twenty-five years
$22.66 in fifteen years	$69.76 in thirty years
$34.72 in twenty years	$94.84 in thirty-five years
$126.84 in forty years	

"Using this table, it will be found that a person who will begin when twenty years of age and save only $150 a year will have $5,208 at forty years of age, $10,460 at fifty, and $19,026 at sixty.

"If a man of thirty who is earning $2,500 a year will save $1,000 each year, he will have $13,210 at forty, $34,720 at fifty, $69,760 at sixty. This last amount, invested at 5 per cent., will yield an annual income of $3,488.

"Put in another way, assuming a man's income to be constant, if he will save three dollars out of every ten and invest it at 5 per cent., in a little less than thirty years his savings will return to him at 5 per cent., an amount each year equal to his annual earnings, thus permitting him to retire and maintain a standard of living even better than that to which he has been accustomed."

THE ELECTRIC SUPPLY OF GREAT CITIES

In *The Electrical World* was recently printed an article on electric supply stations in great cities, from which it appears that New York now has the greatest "connected load," while Chicago has the "lowest average price" and "the greatest average per capita consumption." The smallest per capita consumption is credited to Paris. The striking feature in

AIMS EASY AS POINTING YOUR FINGER

Can Your Wife Trust You?

WHEN you're away from home have you left her to the torture of fear every time a door creaks or a blind slams? Have you left her absolutely unprotected—at the mercy of the first burglar—thug—degenerate that may knock at your door, or force your windows?

Just think what might happen—what may be happening now, while you are miles away? *Now*, while you are powerless to do anything but rave over your neglect and pray that it may not already have exposed her to danger, to death—or *worse!*

You swore to protect her. Be worthy of her trust. Get her a ten-shot Savage Automatic, the safest protection that science has devised or love can provide—the greatest protection for helpless women ever brought into the world. And don't give her any other. If she needs protection at all she needs this 10-shot defender; not 8 shots or 6 shots.

This is the only automatic that guards against the old excuse—"didn't know it was loaded." A glance or touch tells positively.

Send today for free booklet "If You Hear A Burglar"—written by a famous detective.

A Brand New Savage Rifle

This .22 Tubular Repeater has all the original Savage features—hammerless, trombone action, solid breech, solid top, side ejection, etc. Price $12. Send for circular.

SAVAGE ARMS COMPANY, 329 SAVAGE AVENUE, UTICA, NEW YORK

THE 10 Shots Quick SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

Fire insurance does not prevent —FIRE!—

But protects you against a catastrophe that strikes one insured man out of thirty. The company offering that protection must be investigated. Does it pay its claims fairly, cheerfully, without quibble and without attempting to get out of an honest obligation?

The Agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. in your town sells that kind of service. He sells honorable intentions and he sells the ability to carry out those intentions. He is the type of man you pick to deal with in other lines.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn.

Nobody wants a fire. We have a booklet that tells how to prevent it. Send for a free copy. Use the coupon.

Gentlemen:—
Send me "Fire Insurance and Fire Prevention," your booklet suggesting ways of preventing fires.

Name .....
Address .....
D-10 .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

This is
Teeth Insurance

Sozodont comes in three forms,—Paste, Powder and Liquid. The kind used is generally a matter of individual taste.

We have found by experience—and we have made Sozodont since 1848—that the use of Liquid at night and either Paste or Powder in the morning, is the best form of teeth insurance.

This is very easily explained:

Sozodont Paste or Powder will put as beautiful a polish on the teeth as any paste or powder. One or the other should be used each morning. But no matter what paste or powder you use, it does not get between the teeth, and cleanse them as Sozodont Liquid will.

So just before retiring, we recommend that you use Sozodont Liquid. The Liquid gets in between the teeth and around the gums, stimulating and hardening them, where the Paste or Powder—even the tooth brush—cannot reach.

Sozodont Liquid is an alkaline and neutralizes the acidity of the mouth.

Simple enough, is it not? It doesn't cost any more either, because the Combination lasts just twice as long. Try Sozodont Combination. Ask your Druggist's or Dentist's opinion.

Send for this interesting and valuable pamphlet, "A Dentist's Talk on the Value of a Clean Mouth and Clean Teeth."

Hall & Ruckel, Inc., New York
Makers of Sozodont since 1848

Interest On Idle Funds

Money awaiting investment may be deposited with this company in an account subject to check, on which interest will be allowed; or it may be placed on a time Certificate of Deposit commanding a better rate.

Your investment funds will thus be earning a definite income even though not permanently employed.

Pamphlet outlining our various facilities will be mailed upon request.

Ask for booklet S-140

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

Capital and Surplus, $30,000,000

recent electrical progress is the great observable trend toward the consolidation of stations and the installation of large units. Some of the more interesting facts in the article have been summarized in *The Wall Street Journal* as follows:

"London, where a movement has been started for centralization of power-supply, leads all other cities in the number of stations, being served by no fewer than 70 stations, with an average capacity of but 5,400 kilowatts each. London, with a population of 7,250,000, has an area of 693 square miles, and its annual consumption per capita is 130 kilowatt-hours and the average price for current for all purposes is 4.5 cents. The connected load of all London is 523,865 kilowatts.

"New York, which twenty years ago had twenty systems, now has but four, serving an area of 131 square miles and a population of 4,754,000. The connected load of all New York stations is 782,682 kilowatts, the greatest of any city in the world and the average capacity of the main stations is 94,000 kilowatts, with an estimated average annual consumption per capita of 360 kilowatt-hours at an average price of 5.2 cents per kilowatt-hour for the New York Edison.

"Chicago, which has one of the greatest electrical outputs of any city, has an average station capacity of 90,000 kilowatts with a connected load of 545,235 kilowatts, and the largest annual per capita consumption of any city in the world, with 425 kilowatt-hours. The average price in Chicago also is the lowest in the world's great cities, being about 2.18 cents a kilowatt-hour. Chicago has 191 square miles area and a population of 2,190,000.

"Paris has practically reduced its generating companies to one with an average station capacity of 54,000 kilowatts, supplying an area of 31 square miles and a population of 2,800,000. The total connected load of the generating stations is 226,890 kilowatts, which is sold at an average price of 10.2 cents a kilowatt-hour, the highest in any of the world's great cities. The average annual consumption of electric current in Paris is but 27 kilowatt-hours per capita, the smallest in the great cities.

"Berlin, with 2,200,000 population and an area of 24 square miles, has an average station capacity of 40,000 kilowatts and a connected load of 255,721 kilowatts. The average annual consumption per capita is 111 kilowatt-hours at an average price of 3.4 cents a kilowatt-hour. Hamburg, another German city with an area of 30 square miles and a population of 1,000,000, is served by four generating stations of an average capacity of 11,000 kilowatts, and the average per capita consumption is but 43 kilowatt-hours a year. It has a connected load of 100,000 kilowatts, and the average price for current for all purposes is 6.16 cents a kilowatt-hour.

"It will be seen that the great cities of the United States compare most favorably with other cities in the price of current and far outstrip them in connected load and also in per capita consumption. In all the cities the tendency is toward consolidation, and in Paris but one company will generate current and it will have but two stations. In Berlin and Hamburg the supply is in the hands of one company in each city."

A Bad Fix.—"How are you fixt financially, old man?"

"I'm at the saturation point."

"What do you mean?"

"At the point where I've soaked all I can."—*Boston Transcript.*

LISTERINE

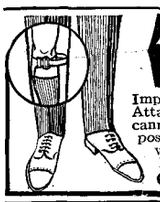
Use it every day

LISTERINE applied to the scalp every day, either full strength or diluted, is almost a *specific* for dandruff.

This is but *one* of the many uses for Listerine in the range of personal hygiene. Use it as a mouth-wash, for relieving cuts and burns and skin affections, soothing the itch of insect bites, etc. Listerine has many imitators, but none of these possess its safe, non-poisonous, antiseptic properties.

All Druggists Sell Listerine

LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY
St. Louis, Mo.



Bowstrait Makes Bow Legs & Knock Knees Look Straight

Improves your appearance 100 per cent. Attaches to any garter-band. Absolutely cannot be detached no matter your position. Comfortable, you forget you wear them. Sent in plain package. Postpaid, 50c. Or write for booklet.
CAVANAGH BROS., Pottsville, Pa.

Advance New York Hat Styles By Mail

I hat the best dressed men of New York. Why not let me hat you by mail? Why not benefit by the same advanced styles and the same wonderful values at $2.00 as New Yorkers do? Write for my Booklet of Hat Styles today. **NOW! 26 Stores.** 14 in Greater New York.
Address Dept. C, 1379 B'way, N.Y.C.

$2 Prepaid

Truly Warner

BOYS

OR THOSE WHO KNOW THEM

We are anxious to secure the **spare-time** services of bright, wide-awake boys everywhere, and to such we offer

MONEY!

A permanent weekly income.

A BUSINESS!

All their own, and a free start in it.

INDEPENDENCE!

A chance to win it and keep it.

A BUSINESS TRAINING!

All Free of Charge

ARE YOU a boy who would appreciate a chance like this, or DO YOU KNOW such a boy? If so, send name and address and name and business address of parent or guardian to **BOY DEPARTMENT 4, THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Are There Others?—MADGE—"You shouldn't say he's a confirmed bachelor unless you know."

MARJORIE—"But I do know; I confirmed him."—*New York Times.*

A Long Shot.—In a certain text-book on arithmetic designed for use in schools appears the following ingenious problem: "A cannon ball travels 540 feet in one second. How far will it be from the muzzle of the gun after the lapse of thirty-five minutes?"—*Sacred Heart Review.*

The Helpmeet.—MR. NEWLYWED—"Did you sew the button on my coat, darling?"

MRS. NEWLYWED—"No, love; I couldn't find the button, and so I just sewed up the buttonhole."—*Judge.*

Call of the Wild.—INQUISITIVE BLIND MAN—"How do you manage to call your dog in the dark when he can't see your fingers moving?"

INGENIOUS MUTE—"I drum on a dog biscuit with a bone."—*Puck.*

Imported Stock.—"You told me you hadn't any mosquitoes," said the summer boarder, reproachfully.

"I hadn't," replied Farmer Corntossel. "Them you see floatin' around come from Si Perkins's place. They ain't mine."—*Washington Star.*

Cruel!—YOUNG WOMAN (to her neighbor at dinner)—"Guess who I met to-day, doctor."

DOCTOR—"I'm afraid I'm not a good guesser."

"You're too modest. Aren't you at the top of your profession?"—*Life.*

A Double Fumble.—"Who was that tough-looking chap I saw you with to-day, Hicks?"

"Be careful, Parker! That was my twin brother."

"By Jove, old chap, forgive me! I ought to have known."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Case of Gravity.—The latest Boston story is about a small child who fell out of a window. A kind-hearted lady came hurrying up with the anxious question, "Dear, dear! How did you fall?"

The child looked up at the questioner and replied, in a voice choked with sobs, "Vertically, ma'am."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Keat Explained.—The little agricultural village had been billed with "Lecture on Keats" for over a fortnight. The evening arrived at length, bringing the lecturer ready to discourse on the poet. The advertised chairman, taken ill at the last moment, was replaced by a local farmer. This worthy introduced the lecturer and terminated his remarks by saying:

"And now, my friends, we shall soon all know what I personally have often wondered—what are Keats?"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

AUTUMN IN THE LAND OF THE SKY

WESTERN North Carolina brings the rare deep enjoyment of a bracing climate; of golfing, riding, driving and motoring along the mountain ranges; of smart social life at club, hotel and cottage. Eighty peaks over 5,000 feet high, glorious with changing Autumn foliage. Only twenty-four hours from East, South and Middle West with through service over the rails of

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Premier Carrier of the South

Literature full of facts and pictures sent upon application to any representative of Southern Railway or Connecting Lines.

READ THE LITERARY DIGEST WHILE EN ROUTE

TRAVELERS will find copies of THE LITERARY DIGEST, in attractive morocco leather covers, in the library cars of through limited trains on the following railways:

Name of Railway System	Total Number of Trains Supplied with Digest	Name of Railway System	Total Number of Trains Supplied with Digest
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	37	Boston & Albany	12
Missou i Pacific	12	Pennsylvania System	22
Illinois Central	21	New York Central Lines	50
Rock Island	16	New Haven System	35
Chicago Union Pacific & Northwestern Lines	17	Northern Pacific	13
Chicago Great Western	4	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	12
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	12	Grand Trunk	12

Our many subscribers accustomed to frequent and extensive travel will, we believe, appreciate this service

The Literary Digest

Saving Money for Authors is the purpose of a handbook prepared by Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt. D., LL. D., Managing Editor of the "STANDARD DICTIONARY." Tells many possible economies learned from long experience. Explains copyright, how to market manuscripts, etc. ***"Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer."*** Fifth revised edition just published. Cloth, 75c postpaid from FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

Connectives of English Speech. By James C. Fernald, L.H.D. The "connectives" of our language afford many pitfalls for those who would write good English. This book is the best published guide to their proper usage. 12 mo, cloth, 334 pp., $1.50 net. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, N. Y.

Let Our Heating Experts Plan and Figure Your Heating Needs—Free

You won't know how clearly you can see results **before you buy,** until you read our book and let our engineers picture the whole thing for you in a blue print. Home, church, school—old or new, we'll study the *special* needs, design it all—from cellar to garret, quote complete price, with *freight paid.* Then order or not as you like.

Write for Free Book—Save $25 to $75

Don't trust to men of small experience when these trained experts are at your service. Don't pay two prices when we offer you every advantage at low direct factory price. Free trial—cash or credit, year's approval test—$100,000.00 Bank Bond Guarantee. Our system makes it all a simple, quick, economical job in old or new building. Write today.

A Kalamazoo Direct to You (Trade Mark Registered)

Ask for Catalog No. 975

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Manufacturers
Kalamazoo, Michigan

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

J. ROGERS WARNER
902 Lockwood Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

I should like to smoke five of your Private Havana cigars. Enclosed find 10c toward shipping expenses. I prefer (....) Light (....) Dark cigars.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

(Please pin coupon to your business letterhead or business card, stating your position.)

Smoke Five Free

I make this offer especially to men accustomed to smoking 10c and two-for-25c cigars.

For these are the men who most appreciate the exquisite flavor of my private Havana.

The leaf is from a mountainous district in Cuba. It is selected for me by a resident expert. Then made up especially for me under my monogram band. In 40 years of smoking I have never found so mild and sweet a smoke.

I want you to know, as thousands already do, what a delightful smoke this is. If you don't say that these cigars at $5 per hundred are the peer of any 10c cigar you ever smoked, the trial will have cost you nothing.

My Offer: Send me 10c toward shipping expenses and I will send you trial cigars. Then you can get future supplies at my low price—$5 per hundred, $2.60 for fifty, all charges prepaid. I offer other cigars, too, for those who like heavier, stronger smokes. You will find them described in my booklet. But send for the trial J. Rogers Warner Panatelas now. The coupon above is for your convenience. (43)

J. ROGERS WARNER
902 Lockwood Bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.

Send for 128 Page Catalogue Henry Likly & Co. Rochester, N.Y.

CURRENT EVENTS

European War

August 25.—A German *Zeppelin* air-ship flies over Antwerp, dropping bombs, which wreck many houses and kill 12 non-combatants.

August 26.—The Germans burn Louvain, Belgium.

August 27.—British marines land in Ostend.

The British cruiser *Highflyer* sinks the German armed merchant cruiser *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* off the coast of Africa.

The capture of Namur, Belgium, and its forts is reported by the Germans.

The German cruiser *Magdeburg* is sunk in the Gulf of Finland.

Japan declares a blockade of Kiaochow.

Austria recalls her Ambassador from Tokyo.

August 28.—It is announced in London that a squadron of the British North Sea Fleet has sunk three German cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers off Helgoland.

The Russian advance in East Prussia reaches Allenstein.

August 29.—The German forces defeat the Allies near St. Quentin in northern France and drive their left wing further back toward Paris.

August 30.—A German aeroplane drops bombs over Paris.

The Germans continue to drive back the Allies' left flank.

Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to a British force sent from New Zealand.

August 31.—Paris prepares for a siege.

The Allies' left wing is again driven back.

September 1.—The German Government reports a victory over the Russian Army in East Prussia and the capture of 70,000 prisoners.

The Germans in France occupy Amiens.

The Czar orders the name of St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd.

September 2.—The German Army pushes on to within 30 miles of Paris, still driving back the Allies' left wing.

The French Government announces the temporary removal of the capital to Bordeaux.

The Russian Army advancing on Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia, is reported to have defeated a strong Austrian force.

French and German aviators flying over Paris exchange shots.

General Foreign

August 27.—Seventeen militant suffragists are arrested in London after attempting to force an entrance into the British Home Office to interview Secretary McKenna.

August 30.—The Mexican bandit chief, Zapata, agrees to support Provisional President Carranza.

September 3.—Cardinal Giacomo della Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna, Italy, is elected Pope, in succession to the late Pius X., and takes the name of Benedict XV.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 29.—The House of Representatives passes the bill creating a Federal bureau of war risk marine insurance.

September 2.—The Senate passes the Clayton Antitrust Bill.

GENERAL

August 26.—The *Pleiades*, the first ship to make the trip from San Francisco via the Panama Canal, arrives in New York.

The Progressive State Committee of New York indorses F. M. Davenport for Governor.

An explosion destroys the office of the Anaconda Mining Company, and Butte is again placed under the guard of Montana militia.

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION-SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354–360 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

250 styles

ESTERBROOK & CO'S EASY WRITER

Ask your stationer

All pens may look alike, but expert inspection and wear show the real qualities. Esterbrook pens stand the test of constant use.

Their reputation extends over half a century. A style for every writer.
Write for illustrated booklet

Esterbrook Pen Mfg. Co.
New York Camden, N. J.

Esterbrook Pens

SECURE YOUR BAGGAGE

from loss, and insure its prompt identification when travelling.

Wuanta TRADE MARK CHECK SERVICE

permanently identifies you as the owner through the registered number appearing thereon. Ask your dealer or stationer, or send direct, 50c each prepaid. Trunk or bag style.

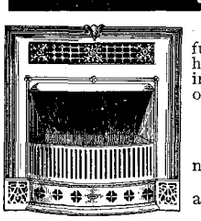
AMERICAN SALES & SERVICE CO.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Send for Free Booklet!

PATENTS TRADEMARKS COPYRIGHTS

Patent secured or no fee. Search, report, and advice free. Send sketch. Confidential. Latest and most complete book on patents ever published for free distribution.
George P. Kimmel, Attorney, Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Bronze Memorial Tablets
Designs and Estimates Furnished
Jno. Williams, Inc. Bronze Foundry
538 West 27th Street New York
Write for our Illustrated Booklet. Free.

The Fireplace that HEATS the HOUSE as well as the HEARTH



Requires less than half the fuel and gives 85% of the heat uniformly into the room instead of 15% given by all other grates.

Burns any kind of fuel.

Keeps fire over night.

Requires **no** special chimney construction.

Made for old houses as well as new.

Will heat upper or adjoining rooms in addition to the room in which it is installed.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. 60,000 now in use.

RATHBONE FIREPLACE MFG. CO.
5610 Clyde Park Ave. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Send for the ALDINE BLUE BOOK and see how the ALDINE FIRE PLACE will heat your house.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. H. C.," Chicago, Ill.—"I notice that 'in the circumstances' is used according to the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY only if the idea of locality is in mind, and 'under the circumstances' if it is intended to express the idea of conditions attending a certain action. Please explain what reason there is for this distinction."

The paragraph concerning *circumstance* treats only of the correct prepositions to use. The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY does not state that "in the circumstances" is used only if the idea of locality is in mind; the word it uses is *situation*, which in the sense applied means "a combination of various circumstances," *not* location. Steps taken to achieve an end and which are due to conditions are said to be taken "*under* the circumstances." The first treats of *condition;* the second treats of *action* only.

"E. S. S.," Lincoln, Neb.—"What is the distinction between *cartoon* and *caricature?* I claim that a *caricature* is of one person, while a *cartoon* may be of a group or an event, etc.

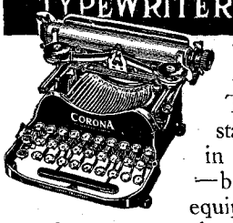
A cartoon may be a caricature, but a caricature is not a cartoon. The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY defines *caricature* as "a picture or description in which natural characteristics are exaggerated or distorted so as to produce an absurd effect; burlesque; hence, any exaggerated or distorted reproduction or resemblance; as, his manner is a *caricature* of his father's." *Cartoon* is defined as "a large picture or caricature in sketchy style as in a newspaper or periodical, especially one intended to affect public opinion as to some matter or person."

"H. B. J.," New York.—The statement you make is incorrect. The correct transliteration of the Hindustani is "pagri" and *not* "pagari." But this form is almost unknown to English and Anglo-Indian literature. The form favored by Yule and Burnell is "puggy" and that favored by Sir William Napier and Sir James Murray is "puggree," and, while the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY records the form *pagri* (the true transliteration as recorded by Forbes and Balfour) in vocabulary place, it defines the term under *pugree*, the form which its readers for quotations found most frequently in use in English literature, one which has been commonly accepted by the English-speaking people. It is the province of the lexicographer to record usage as he finds it, not to seek to create it, and as *puggree* and *pugree* have been in use for more than three hundred years in English literature, it is quite evident these forms have come to stay.

"D. P. C.," New York.—"What is the proper pronunciation of the word *quay*, a landing-place for convenience in loading and unloading vessels."

The correct pronunciation of *quay* to-day is *key*. Formerly it was pronounced *kway* and sometimes *kay*, but that pronunciation is not now considered correct.

The CORONA TYPEWRITER Can be equipped with various type faces



NOT only is the Corona Typewriter a standard machine in every particular—but it can be equipped with various type faces to meet the needs of different professions—Doctors and Druggists especially find it invaluable.

Other notable features of the Corona are visible writing, full width universal key board, back spacer, stencil cutting device, front stroke type bar, folding carriage and aluminum frame.

No other standard typewriter is at once so light, inexpensive and portable. The Corona weighs but 6 lbs., and when folded occupies but a corner in a suitcase.

Booklet No. 81 will be sent anyone who writes

CORCNA TYPEWRITER CO., Inc., GROTON, N.Y.
(Formerly Standard Typewriter Company)
New York Office, 141 West 42nd Street, at Broadway
Agencies in Principal Cities of the World

Classified Columns

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. Send sketch or model for free search. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED.—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice Free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SIDELINE SALESMEN, ATTENTION! This year's proposition the best yet. Get in touch with us at once for our live premium proposition. We guarantee our goods to sell or take back unsold goods. Write today for full particulars. CANFIELD MFG. CO., 208 Siegel Street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Responsible party to take charge of business in each county. New Automatic Combination Tool, combined wire fence stretcher, post puller, lifting jack, etc. Lifts or pulls three tons, weighs 24 pounds. Sells to farmers, shops, teamsters, etc. Descriptive catalogue and terms upon request. Harvah Manufacturing Co., Box A, Bloomfield, Ind.

A man can gain some new knowledge from the Standard Dictionary every day through his whole life—and then turn it over to his children for *their benefit.*

REAL ESTATE

THE LAND of MANATEE—on South Florida's attractive Gulf Coast. An independent income from a small cultivated area in the HEART of FLORIDA'S FROST-PROOF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWING DISTRICT. Oranges, grapefruit, celery, lettuce, tomatoes, ripening under a Winter sun, bring big returns. Three and four crops on same land each year. Growing season 350 days. Beautiful, progressive, little cities with every advantage. Hospitable people formerly from all parts of United States. Delightful climate year 'round. Our 64-page illustrated book, fully descriptive, mailed free. Ask J. A. Pride, General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway, Suite 361, Norfolk, Va.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS

LARGEST STOCK OF TYPEWRITERS in America. All makes. Underwoods, L. C. Smiths, Remingtons, etc. ¼ to ½ Mfrs. prices (many less). Rented anywhere, applying rent on price. First class rebuilt machines—rent one and judge on these most liberal terms. Write for Catalog 125. Typewriter Emporium (Estab. 1892), 34-36 W. Lake St., Chicago.

DUPLICATING DEVICES

THE "UNIVERSAL" DUPLICATOR will reproduce 50 perfect copies of anything made with typewriter, pen, pencil in ten minutes. Experience unnecessary. Simple, clean. No glue or gelatine. Letter Size $3.25. Write for booklet. G. REEVES DUPLICATOR CO., Mfrs., 419 Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

The AMAZING ARGENTINE

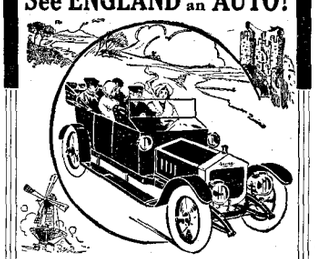
A New Land of Enterprise **By JOHN FOSTER FRASER**

This new book, designed for wide, popular reading, is the result of a special visit made by the author to Argentina. The world is awakening to the agricultural and commercial potentialities of the Republic, and a growing interest is manifest on all hands regarding the place Argentina is going to occupy among the nations of the world. Here are but a few of the chapter headings:—Some Aspects of Buenos Aires—Railway Development in the Republic—Argentina's Part in Feeding the World—Live Stock in the Republic—The Future of Agriculture—A Trip Into the Andes—Tucuman and the Sugar Industry—The Industrial Side of the Republic—Prospects and Problems. Illustrated with 40 Full-Page Illustrations. Octavo, cloth. $1.50 net; average carriage charges 12 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue **New York, N. Y.**

Travel and Resort Directory

See ENGLAND in an AUTO!



England's Motto: "Business as Usual"
Write for Handbook
International Autotravel Co.
26-30 Morning Post Buildings
346 The Strand, London, England

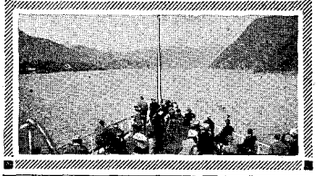
TEMPLE PANAMA CANAL TOURS
South America, Panama Canal, Alaska, San Francisco Exposition. Booklet ready.
Temple Tours, 149 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

An Exceptional Opportunity
to represent an old-established tourist firm as local agent and to organize parties for foreign travel. *Write for particulars.*
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congregational House **Boston, Mass.**

DUNNING TOURS
to Egypt, Pal., Turkey, Greece
Sailing Jan., Feb., 1915
AROUND THE WORLD
Sailing Eastward, November '14; January '15
102 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

DOGS
Their Breeds and Characteristics. A Popular Illustrated Review Supervised by A. Knighton, including Dissectible Model of a Newfoundland Dog (in natural colors) showing all the bones, muscles, arteries and vital organs. Board covers, size 9⅝ x 12¾.
Price $1.00, Postpaid
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 4th Ave., N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT
The swiftest, cleanest river steamers in America.
"Washington Irving"
"Hendrick Hudson"
"Robert Fulton"
"Albany"
Service daily except Sunday. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music; restaurant. Easy connections North, East and West. Send four cents for illustrated summer literature.
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier **New York**



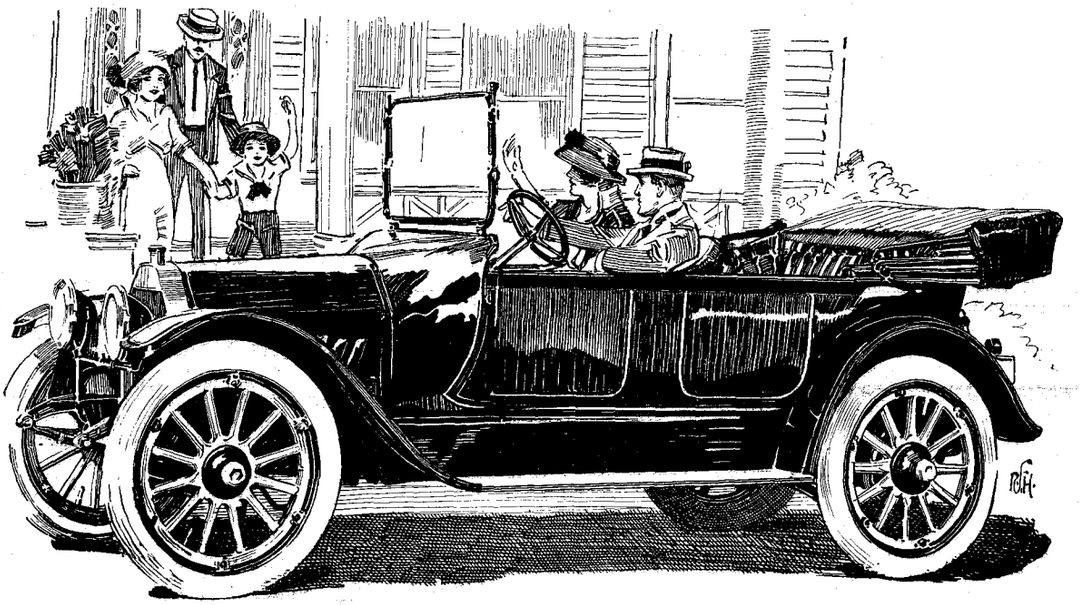
P&O
Peninsular & Oriental S.N.Co. Frequent Sailings, India, China, Philippines, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Winter Tours in India. Round World Tours. For full information apply Cunard Line, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

TOPHAM TOURS
GRAND TOUR AROUND THE WORLD
Leaving New York Oct. 31st. Small select party. Highest grade of travel throughout. Write for booklet O.
Topham Tours, 305 S. Rebecca St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DONALDSON LINE to GREAT BRITAIN. Frequent sailings. Cabin (II) now $57.50. Third class, unchanged, $31.25.
H. E. LIDMAN, General Agent
183 No. Dearborn St. **CHICAGO**

IN LONDON TOWN
By F. Berkeley Smith. Smith knows how to introduce you to "all the men of the town," whether they are at home, in a hovel or a palace, noonday or midnight. Brimful of news, illustrations, laughs. Cloth, $1.50.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A New Oldsmobile for $1285

Now You Can Afford This Famous Car

This year there is a new Oldsmobile, and in all but one particular it stands where all Oldsmobiles of past years have stood—in that small group of leaders, five or six at the most, which has always boasted quality instead of quantity of output. That one differing detail is price.

We first announced the price at $1350, but the flood of orders we have received has allowed us to increase our production plans and reduce our price still lower. You now can buy the new Oldsmobile "Light Four" for $1285.

True Oldsmobile Quality

People will naturally think that to reach this low price, we have sacrificed Oldsmobile quality—until they examine the car.

This new "Light Four" is a genuine Oldsmobile—in design, in carefulness of construction and finish, in completeness of detail and equipment. Everywhere it carries out the idea of what an Oldsmobile should be—an aristocrat in appearance and performance.

For the last two years, there has been an increasing and insistent call for a smaller, lighter "Oldsmobile," built with the characteristic completeness and refinement that has marked the big Oldsmobile "Six." We have planned carefully to meet this demand—not hastily, for we knew the market would be ready as soon as we were—but step by step, seeking the type of car that would fill this demand, not for one season, but for many seasons to come.

How well we have succeeded you shall judge. The new Oldsmobile is now ready—in the salesrooms of our hundreds of dealers—for your inspection.

A True Replica of the Oldsmobile "Six"

One of our dealers said, when he first saw the new "Four" at the factory: "Just like looking at 'the greatest six-cylinder car in America' through a reducing glass." That describes it. Our large car has always been celebrated for its beautiful lines and harmonious proportions. The same grace and beauty are apparent in the smaller Oldsmobile, reduced in wheelbase length to 112 inches.

Its low center of gravity makes it seem to "hug the ground," yet it has ample road clearance.

No Light Car So Complete

See how carefully we have worked out Oldsmobile completeness. You won't be able to think of purchasing the ordinary "popular priced" car after you have looked into this new car closely.

Wide 22-inch doors, comfortable for even the largest person. Wide seats, and ample room for your legs. For the driver, 20½ inches from cushion edge to clutch pedal, means comfort and freedom. Deep luxurious upholstery, and long, easy springs, balanced perfectly, absorb road shocks and vibrations.

Delco Electric Lights and Starter

Of course you would rather have the Delco starting and lighting system than any unknown make. It has been adopted as standard equipment on cars costing twice as much as this, yet we include it on the light Oldsmobile at no extra cost.

All woodwork is of handsomely grained Circassian walnut. The dash unit, of the same beautiful wood, brings all instruments, set flush, immediately under your hand—starter, lights, speedometer, eight-day clock, etc.

Many other features, that in the Oldsmobile Six have won the admiration of the critical, are duplicated in this lighter car. Cast aluminum foot and running boards. Extra large gasoline tank, fastened to main frame in rear. Concealed tool box, fully equipped with standard tool kit, tire pump and jack—all of exceptional quality. Extra strong artillery wheels of selected hickory; twelve spokes, front and rear, natural finish.

Jiffy curtains are a part of our regular equipment, as well as cape top, with boot. Tire iron at rear.

No Unnecessary Weight

The question of weight is important, but strength must come first. After making every provision for the widest margin of extra strength and safety in every part, every ounce of excess weight has been removed. Shipping weight is 2,485 pounds.

A Few Words About the Motor

The latest engineering developments, both in America and in Europe, point unmistakably to the superior efficiency of the compact, small bore four-cylinder motor, with overhead valves, for a car of this weight.

The unit power plant of the new Oldsmobile is of this modern type. All valves are enclosed, and all working parts covered. Its four cylinders, measuring 3½ x 5, are cast en bloc, with specially designed Oldsmobile silencer; and exhaustive road tests show great flexibility with a wide range of speed. The motor is mounted on the main frame, with three point suspension.

This is unmistakably the car for the man who seeks distinction without extra cost—who demands in the car of his selection all that "Oldsmobile" has meant since motor cars were first built. Hundreds of dealers are now ready to show it. Our new catalog "B" describes and illustrates the new car in detail. Write for it today.

Do You Prefer a Six?

We are increasing the output of the "greatest six-cylinder car in America" to meet the 1915 demand. Seven-passenger, touring body type, $2975. Catalog "A," describing the Oldsmobile Six, sent on request.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS
Lansing, Mich.

Oldsmobile

$1285

With Complete Equipment, Including Delco Starting and Lighting System

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED